# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

# BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

## 1927-28

00132881

CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1928

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## List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1927-28.

| Appointments. | Name of officer. | Period. |
|---|---|---|
| Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. | The Hon'ble Sir Frederick Johnston, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. | 1st April to 3rd November 1927. |
| | The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. H. B. St. John, C.I.E., C.B.E. | 4th November to end of the year. |
| Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan. | Lieut.-Col. E. H. S. James, C.I.E., C.B.E. | 1st April to 12th July 1927. |
| | Lieut.-Col T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E. | 13th July to 30th October 1927. |
| | Lieut.-Col. E. H. S. James, C.I.E., C.B.E. | 31st October to end of the year. |
| Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. | Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, I.C.S. | 1st April 1927 to the 7th March 1925. |
| | Major C. T. C. Plowden | 8th March to end of the year. |
| Officer on Special Duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan | Major C. T. C. Plowden | 20th February to the 7th March 1928. |
| Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. | Mr. J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E. | Throughout the year. |
| Officer-in-Charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau. | Major R. N. G. Scott, O.B.E. | 1st April 1927 to the 22nd February 1928. |
| | Major A. E. Williams, D.S.O., M.C. | 23rd February to end of the year. |
| Political Agent, Quetta | Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. | 1st April 1927 to the 7th March 1928. |
| | Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, I.C.S. | 8th March to end of the year. |
| Political Agent, Sibi | Major Severn Williams | 1st April to the 12th July 1927. |
| | Major G. L. Betham, M.C. | 13th July to end of the year. |

| Appointments. | Name of officer. | Period. |
|---|---|---|
| Political Agent, Loralai . | Lieut.-Col. C. T. Daukes, C.I.E. | 1st April to the 19th September 1927. |
| | Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue. | 20th September to the 17th November 1927. |
| | Mr. H. D. G. Law, C.I.E., I.C.S. | 18th November to end of the year. |
| Political Agent, Zhob. . | Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E. | 1st April to the 30th November 1927. |
| | Major Severn Williams . . | 1st December to end of the year. |
| Political Agent, Kalat . | Lieut.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E. | 1st April to the 11th July 1927. |
| | Mr. C. L. Corfield, M.C., I.C.S. | 12th July to the 31st October 1927. |
| | Lieut.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E. | 1st November 1927 to the 11th March 1928. |
| | Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. . | 12th March to end of the year. |
| Political Agent, Chagai | Major G. L. Betham, M.C. . | 1st April to the 11th July 1927. |
| | Captain C. G. Snelling . . | 12th July to the 20th September 1927. |
| | Khan Sahib Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan. | 21st September to the 1st November 1927. |
| | Mr. C. L. Corfield, M.C., I.C.S. . | 2nd November to end of the year. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Quetta. | Captain C. G. Snelling . | 1st April to the 11th July 1927. |
| | Mr. P. Porter . . . . | 12th July to the 31st October 1927. |
| | Mr. B. H. Ford. . . | 1st November to the 28th November 1927. |
| | Captain R. R. Burnett . . | 29th November to end of the year. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Sibi. | Rai Sahib Mehta Nihal Chand . | 1st April 1927 to the 15th February 1928. |
| | Sardar Sahib Sardar Gurdit Singh. | 15th February to end of the year. |

| Appointments. | Name of officer. | Period. |
|---|---|---|
| Assistant Political Agent, Loralai. | Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue . | 1st April to the 19th September 1927. |
| | Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan. | 20th September to the 18th November 1927. |
| | Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue . | 19th November 1927 to the 11th January 1928. |
| | Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan. | 12th January to end of the year. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Zhob. | Khan Sahib Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan. | 1st April to the 17th September 1927. |
| | Khan Sahib Murtaza Khan . | 18th September to the 17th November 1927. |
| | Khan Sahib Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan. | 18th November to the 24th December 1927. |
| | Captain H. M. Poulton . . | 25th December to end of the year. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Kalat. | Mr. C. L. Corfield, M.C., I.C.S. | 1st April to the 10th July 1927. |
| | Sardar Sahib Sardar Gurdit Singh. | 11th July 1927 to the 17th January 1928. |
| | Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue . | 18th January to end of the year. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Mekran. | Captain D. R. Smith . . | Throughout the year. |
| Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan. | Lieut. Colonel L. J. M. Deas, I.M.S. | 1st April to the 31st December 1927. |
| | Lieut. Colonel F. E. Wilson, I.M.S. | 1st January to end of the year. |
| Civil Surgeon, Quetta . | Major W. P. Hogg, M. C., I.M.S. | 1st April to the 8th April 1927. |
| | Lieut. Colonel F. E. Wilson, I.M.S. | 9th April to end of the year. (From 1st January to the 31st March 1928 in addition to his own duties as Chief Medical Officer.) |
| Civil Surgeon, Sibi . . | Lieut. Colonel J. Anderson, I.M.S. | 1st April to the 20th April 1927. |
| | Mr. H. R. S. Gillespie, I.M.D. . | 21st April to the 20th October 1927. |
| | Lieut. Colonel J. Anderson, I.M.S. | 21st October to end of the year. |

| Appointments. | Name of officer. | Period. |
|---|---|---|
| Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan. | Mr. C. S. Harper, M. A., I.E.S. | 1st April to the 8th October 1927. |
| | Khan Sahib Maulvi Najam-ud-Din, B.A. | 9th October to end of the year. |
| Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi. | Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P. | Throughout the year. |
| Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai. | Mr. W. L. Shaw | 1st April 1927 to the 28th January 1928. |
| | Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan. | 29th January to end of the year. |
| Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta. | Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan. | 1st April 1927 to the 25th January 1928. |
| | Mr. E. W. Hollands | 26th January to end of the year. |

# Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928.

## PART I.

### POLITICAL SUMMARY.

### I.—Border Affairs.

Despite the fact that agricultural conditions were unfavourable owing to the deficient rainfall and a severe plague of locusts the year under report can be regarded as one of comparative peace and quiet. The usual quarrels and offences incidental amongst a wild and nomadic population living in an unhospitable country took place but the border generally was free from any serious incident or disturbance affecting the public life of the province. With the exception of some damage done on one or two occasions to the Indo-Euporean Telegraph line by transborder men the condition of affairs on the Persian Border was generally satisfactory. The emigration of a number of Rinds into Persia as a protest against the Khan of Kalat's order abolishing slavery was met by prompt action on the part of the Political Agent and the Mekran Levy Corps with the result that the majority of emigrants returned to their homes before the end of the year.

2. On the Chaman side there were the usual number of minor raids carried out by tribesmen from across the border and directed against their tribal enemies. The only offence against Government occurred between Shalabagh and Chaman where the railway line was damaged by certain Shamsozai malcontents who wished to call the attention of the authorities to their grievances.

3. In Zhob the border was exceptionally free from disturbances. No transborder raids of any importance were made and the Sulemankhels and Wazirs gave little trouble.

This immunity from Wazir raiding is attributed to the recent introduction of a system whereby no Wazir is permitted to enter the Zhob without a permit issued by a Political Officer. The gradual extension of the Hindubagh-Fort Sandeman Railway, which is now open as far as Killa Saifulla, supplied employment for a large number of tribesmen and undoubtedly contributed greatly towards the general tranquility that prevailed on that part of the border.

4. In the Loralai District the murder of a patwari in Tor and of a Police Constable in Warezai were the only crimes that marred an otherwise exceptionally good year's record. There were no transborder raids and the murder of these Government Servants was found on investigation to be the outcome of personal quarrels, and were not directed against Government. Zarak, a well known outlaw, and some 25 absconders of minor importance returned to Loralai under a safe conduct granted by the Political Agent and having settled up the cases outstanding against them returned to their homes.

## 2.—Indian States and Tribal Territory.

5. The health of His Highness the Khan of Kalat remained unchanged during the year. His Highness still lives in seclusion and is said to be now quite blind. Notwithstanding this affliction, he still takes a keen interest in the more important affairs of the State and our relations both with him and with his Sardars continued to be of the most cordial description. The Wazir-i-Azam managed the financial affairs of the State with his usual prudence and ability and was able to invest a sum of 4 lakhs which represented the savings effected during the year.

6. The behaviour of the Sardars was on the whole satisfactory and few incidents occurred amongst them to cause anxiety. Mir Nauroz Khan, Zarakzai, who escaped from the Sukkur Jail in 1926, succeeded in collecting a number of tribesmen and took refuge in the Zari hills from where he defied authority. He was eventually brought to book by the Mekran Levy Corps who killed several of his gang and caused him and his principal adherent to flee across the border into Afghanistan.

7. In Jhalawan some excitement was aroused by the appearance of a fanatical preacher who styled himself Haji

Said Abdulla Shah but who eventually turned out to be a Brahui. His violent discourses attracted a considerable number of followers and his arrest became necessary. When surrounded in the hills, however, he threw himself over a precipice rather than be arrested and succumbed to his injuries.

8. During the year the most important event in the State was the carrying into effect of His Highness' decree abolishing slavery throughout his dominion. The turning of agricultural slaves into tenants and the liberation of their wives and families proceeded without difficulty but the freeing of domestic slaves was not so easily achieved. It may be considered, however, that on the whole the liberation of slaves of every description has been both successful and complete.

9. The Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars decided to introduce a modification in customary law which should have an important bearing on crime in the State. Formerly it was the custom amongst these tribes to hold that adultery was proved by the mere statement of the aggrieved husband; in future, Jirgas will demand definite evidence of misconduct in such cases.

10. Owing to the Jam's unfortunate choice of advisors the Administration of the Lasbela State showed signs of deterioration during the early part of the year. On the dismissal of these undesirable persons, however, an immediate improvement in the administration became evident.

11. In view of the fact that the year was one of severe scarcity the general conduct of the Marri and Bugti tribesmen was good. In the Marri country there was no event of importance and the young Tumander continued to do well. He rendered good services at the intertribal Jirgas held at Fort Munro and appears to be gaining the trust and confidence of his tribe. Bugti affairs, on the other hand, have not been satisfactory. The Tuman itself suffered from internal dissensions and the Shabani, Saidani and Kiazi sections who migrated to the Punjab have shown no inclination to return. The Nawab's quarrel with his son resulted in the latter leaving Nushki where he had been required to reside and fleeing to Kandahar. He subsequently returned to Quetta where he is now living with his family.

12. It is satisfactory that both the Marri and Bugti Tumandars followed the example of the Khan of Kalat and

agreed to the abolition of slavery within their tribal territories. The majority of these slaves were descendants of captives taken in warfare and their social condition had sunk very low. There is little doubt that the promulgation of this decree was unpopular with the tribesmen and considerable credit is due to both the Tumandars for having persuaded them to agree to this Reform.

## 3.—Internal Affairs.

13. The year was a bad one from the agricultural point of view. Both the spring and autumn crops were restricted through lack of rain and a severe plague of locusts which did immense damage to the crops.

Within the Urban area feelings and relations between the various communities were good.

H. B. ST. JOHN, *Lieut.-Col.*,
*Agent to the Governor-General and*
*Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.*

## PART II.

# REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY, 1927-28.

*Land Revenue.

There has been no change in the system of collection of revenue which is taken in kind over the greater part of the province by division or appraisement of crops.

The land revenue demand of the province for the year 1927-28 was Rs. 11,10,115 against Rs. 12,83,097 for the previous year. Including arrears for the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 12,22,099 compared with Rs. 12,98,287 in 1926-27. The collections amounted to Rs. 10,16,033 against Rs. 9,93,295. There has thus been a decrease in the demand but the actual collections have increased by Rs. 22,738 owing to a considerable amount having been collected during the year on account of arrears. The decrease in the demand occurred in the districts of Quetta-Pishin, Chagai and Loralai. It was due to insufficient rainfall, coupled with extensive damage done by locusts to the crops in the districts of Quetta-Pishin and Chagai.

Details of areas sown and harvested during the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 are compared in the sub-joined table :—

| Year. | Area sown. | | Total. | Area Harvested. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In the settled and surveyed Tahsils. | In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed. | | In the settled and surveyed Tahsils. | In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed. | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1926-27 . . | 313,570 | 55,658 | 369,228 | 242,240 | 32,760 | 275,000 |
| 1927-28 . . | 330,155 | 48,762 | 378,917 | 191,350 | 13,526 | 204,882 |

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the settled Tahsils during the year was 57·96 against 77·25 in 1926-27.

The remission of revenue sanctioned during the year 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 64,429 against Rs. 92,151 in the

*(For details see Appendices I to V).

preceding year. Suspensions to the amount of Rs. 27,598 were sanctioned against Rs. 1,10,532 in 1926-27. Details are given in Appendix III.

Arrears of revenue outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,160.

The grain and cash allowance and (Malkana) (allowances to headmen for collection of revenue) paid out were Rs. 68,207 and 43,672, respectively.

The details of revenue demand and revenue collection are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under land revenue. The collections for 1927-28 are compared with those of the preceding year in the following table:—

| | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
|---|---|---|
| From Nomads . . . | 1,02,359 | 1,03,918 |
| From permanent inhabitants . | 70,246 | 72,880 |
| Total . | 1,72,605 | 1,76,798 |

Thus there is an increase of Rs. 4,193 over the previous year.

*Weather and crops.

The rainfall over the whole province was below the average and less than that which occurred in the preceding year with the single exception of Fortsandeman.

The winter rains and snowfall during the last four months of the proceding year were insufficient and the sowings of the spring crops in the unirrigated tracts were somewhat restricted with the exception of the Quetta-Pishin District where there were good and timely rains. The crops in the Pishin Tahsil of the Quetta-Pishin District and in the Shahring and Nashirabad Tahsils of the Sibi District were considerably damaged by locusts in the first quarter of the year. Locusts laid eggs in the Chagai District which later hatched out into hoppers and consumed practically the whole of the standing crops. Locusts appeared all over the province with the exception of the Loralai District and measures adopted for their eradication cost about Rs. 60,000.

Unirrigated spring crops failed generally throughout the province while the harvest on irrigated areas was much

*(For detsils see Appendices IV and VI).

below the average. In the Zhob and Sibi Districts some damage was also caused by grass hoppers and floods.

Owing to drought and the presence of locusts, the Kharif sowings were also restricted. In the month of August 1927 rain fell in parts of the Zhob, Sibi and Loralai Districts where the harvests were fair but elsewhere they were very poor.

Good rains were, however, received during the months of January, February and March 1928 and extensive areas were sown with Rabi crops for the year 1928-29. The prospects for the next crop are therefore hopeful.

Scarcity and famine.

Owing to unfavourable agricultural conditions the cultivators, for the most part, were hard hit and to relieve distress a special allotment of Rs. 80,000 was obtained from the Government of India for taccavi advances in addition to the usual budget grant of Rs. 1,10,000. Stocks of grain were adequate with the exception of the Chagai District and a part of the Sibi Tahsil as well as the Marri Bugti tribal areas in the Sibi District. In the Chagai District the export of wheat by rail from Nushki was at first restricted but subsequently the situation became easy due to good harvests in the Helmand and to the grant of taccavi advances on a liberal scale. Steps were also taken to prevent profiteering by insisting on the maintenance of a reserve of grain for local needs and the prohibition on export in excess of the reserve was removed. There was scarcity in the Marri Bugti tribal areas where the crops both Rabi and Kharif failed entirely and many of the people had to migrate to find pasture for their flocks and herds on which they mostly rely for their livelihood.

The condition of the livestock was generally good except in the Marri Bugti country where flocks and herds were in an emaciated condition owing to shortage of pasturage.

Lack of rain, high winds and the presence of locusts caused the prices of food grains to rise which ruled high throughout the year.

Remissions of taccavi loans to the amount of Rs. 9,541 and suspensions to the amount of 63,496 were sanctioned to help the zamindars. The entire land revenue and grazing tax of the Chagai District were remitted. Small remissions of revenue were also granted in other districts and a sum of Rs. 27,595 was suspended in the Sibi District.

Irrigation.

The length of open canals under the control of the Irrigation Department remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 106½ miles (12½ miles canals and 94 miles distributaries).

The net expenditure during the year was Rs. 24,846 as against Rs. 27,023 in 1926-27. Of this Rs. 22,473 were spent on Khushdil Khan canal in remodelling the Tor Murgha Head works, constructing upstream retaining wall to Sardar Khan Karez and on surveys in connection with the remodelling of Khushdil Khan Reservoir scheme. The balance, Rs. 2,373, was spent on the Nari canals and on surveys for the Nari Reservoir at Tanduri. The latter scheme and the Nari Dam project have however been held over indefinitely owing to the adverse attitute of the Kalat State authorities. An expenditure of Rs. 46,100 was incurred on the following unproductive works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept :—

1. Constructing a water course at Zandra near Ziarat.
2. Constructing a well and infiltration galleries in Khaisar river near Nushki with a lined water course.

The following projects were under consideration during the year :—

i. Remodelling of Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

ii. Proposals for utilising the water of Pishin Lora in Pishin.

iii. Spiraragha Reservoir or infiltration galleries for irrigation of land near Ziarat.

iv. Constructing a water channel from Dumyara springs in the Shahrig Tahsil of the Sibi District.

The Desert and Begari canals began to flow on the 4th and 6th June respectively. At the beginning of the last *abkalani* season the water supply in the canals was inadequate up till the first week of July after which it improved. Owing to the deficiency at the tail of these canals, rotations were adopted (till the canals ceased to flow on 21st and 12th October respectively) in order to save the standing kharif crops and to provide water for Rabi. A sum of Rs. 10,666-8-1 on account of land revenue and water rate was remitted in respect of kharif crops owing to the deficiency of water. The condition of Sirwah a tail branch of the Begari canal

was not very satisfactory. Endeavours are however being made by the Irrigation authorities to improve matters.

The rainfall during the year under report being scanty, the water supply in the Nari canal during the Rabi season was less than that of the previous year. The canal was in flow for the whole year with the exception of the first fortnight of June 1927 when it was closed for purposes of silt clearance.

The area irrigated by the Baluchistan canals is given below :—

| Particulars. | Area irrigated during | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
| *Irrigated works unproductive.* | Acres. | Acres. |
| Khushdil Khan Canal . . . . . | 1,345 | 3,406 |
| Shebo Canal . . . . . | ..... | ..... |
| Nari Canal . . . . . | 19,090 | 20,257 |

There was again no irrigation during the year under report on the Shebo canal as the zamindars were dissatisfied with the supply and the question of providing them with water from the Khusdil Khan Reservoir is under consideration.

The estimated value of the crops raised on all the Baluchistan canals during the year amounted to Rs. 5,76,294 against Rs. 5,4 ,811 in the preceding year as shown below :—

| | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
|---|---|---|
| Shebo canal . . . | 85 | ... |
| Khushdil Khan canal . | 72,951 | 78,082 |
| Nari canal . . . | 4,72,775 | 4,98,212 |
| Total . | 5,45,811 | 5,76,294 |

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 72,548 against Rs. 34,560 in the preceding year, while the working expenses were Rs. 50,239 against Rs. 43,795. This shows a net revenue of Rs. 22,309 which gives a return 0·69 per cent. on the

total capital outlay of Rs. 32,18,081. The receipts during the year include Rs. 17,274 on account of arrears for the preceding year. One-twelfth of the revenue of the Rabi harvest was remitted on the Khushdil Khan canals owing to scarcity of water and damage done by locusts.

Survey and Settlement.

No new survey or settlement works were undertaken during the year. The present terms of settlement, as now extended by the Government of India, are to expire on the dates noted below :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quetta | 31st March | 1938 |
| Pishin | ,, | 1939 |
| Shahrig | ,, | 1937 |
| Sinjawi | ,, | 1937 |
| Nasirabad | 30th June | 1929 |

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.

Locusts settled in the Government Fruit Farm from time to time, but little damage was done except to vegetable seedling which delayed their maturing.

Extra irrigation water was purchased for vegetables cultivation which produced an income of over Rs. 5,000 during the year. Experiments were carried out with some varieties of potatoes and an attempt was made to produce seed from cauliflowers the seed of which had been procured from Scotland. The experiments were only partially successful. Further experiments will be made in 1928-29.

The nurseries were maintained in a satisfactory condition. About 48,000 seedlings were raised during the year and about 24,000 plants were budded. 4,800 young fruit trees were issued from the Farm on payment. Pear and apple seeds have also been sown in the nursery which, if successful, will be available for budding purposes next year.

The income and expenditrue for the year under report and those for the preceding year are given below :—

| | *Income.* | | | *Expenditure.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1927-28 | 13,949 | 10 | 7 | 18,376 | 1 | 5 |
| 1926-27 | 16,771 | 9 | 6 | 15,257 | 3 | 3 |

Including the Residency garden which was added as an annexe to the Fruit Farm last year, the income and expenditure were respectively Rs 16,726-15-2 and Rs. 22,562-2-1, resulting in a loss of Rs. 5,835-2-11. This was partly due to the damage done by locusts and partly to the expenditure on carrying out experiments in vegetable culture.

The farm was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1927.

* Taccavis.

The taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year as finally verified by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, amounted to Rs 4,06,730 against Rs. 5,30,800 on 1st April 1927. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,89,160 were made against Rs. 1,09,495 during the preceding year as detailed in Appendix VII. Of the former Rs. 96,805 were granted for the improvement of land and sources of irrigation and Rs. 92,355 for purchase of bullocks and seed. Recoveries during the year 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 1,24,799 including Rs. 12,998 on account of interest. Remissions to the amount of Rs 15,843 were granted of which Rs. 6,302 represent interest. The recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 63,496 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,84,089.

Forests.

There was no change in the total area of the Reserved Forests during the year under report. Charge was held by Lala Bhag Ram Senior Forest Ranger, throughout the year, the unclassed forests in Zhob and Chagai Agencies being, as usual, supervised and administered by the District Authorities.

Natural reproduction throughout Baluchistan is very poor owing to the scanty rainfall and dry climatic conditions of the country, but reproduction from the coppice shoots in the Popalzai and Lehri Reserves is doing well. One maund of Mesquite seed was sown outside the reserved forests in Sibi, Duki, Sariab Road, Sera Khula Viala, Muselikh and Band Khushdil Khan. It has germinated and is growing well in places where hand watering was possible, but has failed elsewhere such as in Bund Khushdil Khan. 5,500 Mesquite seedlings have so far survived.

Attempts are being made to create forests in certain areas by artificial sowing and planting of various species

* (For details see Appendix VII).

of trees on bare hill slopes, a detail of which for the year under report, is given below :—

| Name of the reserved forest. | Details of the work done. |
|---|---|
| Zangi Lora . . . | Nine hundred and sixty-four plants of Amlok, Ash, Walnut, Chinar, Robinia, Catalpa and some other species were planted in blanks, and 2,500 Chinar cuttings and 100 Walnuts, 500 Almond and 1,000 Apricot seeds and 1½ seer of Amlok, Ash, and Robinia seed were sown in the Nurseries. |
| Wood-Cock Spinney . . | Two thousand two hundred and eighty-five plants of Ash, Chinar, Robinia, Mesquite, Amlok, Walnut, Catalpa and other species were planted in blanks, 6,000 willow and 300 Chinar cuttings were planted in the Nurseries which were also sown with Walnut, Almond, Horse Chestnut and other kind of seeds. |
| Dhobighat Spinney . . | Seventeen Almond and 14 apple plants and 3,000 willow cuttings were planted in the blanks. |
| Chiltan . . . . | Twenty-two Khanjak and 200 Ash plants were planted in pits and 3 maunds of Khanjak seed were sown in trenches. |
| Zarghun Forests . . | One thousand one hundred and thirteen plants of Walnut, Ash, Khanjak, Mulberry and Apricot were planted in the blanks which were also sown with 30 seers of Khanjak seed. |
| Tor Shor . . . | Fifty Walnut plants were planted in blanks. |
| Bund Khushdil Khan . | Five hundred plants of different species were planted in pits. |
| Gulushahr . . . | A Nursery was sown with 10 seers of Arjuna, Mesquite and Drek seeds. |
| Gohar . . . . | Three hundred plants of Walnut, Ash, Amlok, Maple and other species were planted in pits dug in the blanks. |
| Kachh . . . . | A nursery was sown with Walnut, Ash, Amlok, Almond, Robinia and Chil seeds which have germinated fairly well. |

The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 29,881 and 34,019 against 27,942 and Rs. 32,249 respectively during the preceding year.

The total number of Forest offences against the Forest Law reported during the year was 303 against 228 of the last year.

| Nature of offences. | 1927-28. |
|---|---|
| 1. Injury by fire . . . . . | 2 |
| 2. Unauthorised felling . . . . . | 67 |
| 3. Illicit grazing . . . . . | 229 |
| 4. Other offences . . . . . | 5 |
| Total . | 303 |

The number of cases taken into Court was 30 against 28 during the preceding year, besides 8 cases pending from 1926-27.

Out of the total of 38, 28 cases were finally settled leaving 10 pending on the 31st March 1928. Convictions were obtained in 26 cases and offenders were punished adequately. In two cases the offenders were warned by the Court and then released.

The number of cases compounded under Sections 33 and 34 of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation of 1912 was 273 as compared with 200 for the previous year. The total of 273 cases was made up of 1 injury by fire, 58 unauthorised fellings, 209 illicit grazing cases and 5 others. The total compensation realised in the 273 cases amounted to Rs. 2,090-4 or Rs. 7-10-6 per case.

*Education.

C. S. Harper, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., remained in charge of the Education Department up to the 8th October 1927, when he proceeded home on long leave handing over charge to Khan Sahib Maulvi Najam-ud-Din Khan, B.A. Sheikh Abdus Samad, B.A., B.T., took over as Inspector of Schools on the above date and the present arrangements continued up to the end of the year.

During the year under report, a good deal of progress was made. Five new Primary Schools were opened at the following places:—

(1) Pir Alizai (Quetta-Pishin District).
(2) Muhammed Khel (Chagai District).
(3) Musakhel
(4) Shado Shahr } (Loralai District).
(5) Yaru Shahr

The Primary School at Badra in the Sibi District, which was opened last year, was temporarily closed owing to meagre attendance.

The Secondary Department of Vernacular Middle School, Gulistan, was moved to Pishin and only a Primary School was left there as the number of the scholars both in the

*See Appendices VIII to IX.

Primary and Middle Departments had decreased and it was considered that a Vernacular Middle School with an agricultural farm would be more prosperous at Pishin as it was a central place and was surrounded by several good village schools, which would act as feeders.

The total number of recognised schools was 99 as compared with 94 at the close of year with 5,846 scholars as compared with 5,473. Unrecognised Schools (Mosque and others) numbered 177 with 2,717 scholars as compared with 219 with 3,322 scholars.

Secondary.

Government Middle School, Loralai, was raised to the standard of a high school, as people of Fort Sandeman and Loralai found it very difficult and expensive to send their sons for education to Quetta. Three new rooms were added to the building of that School, for accommodating the additional classes. New building was also erected for Pishin School during this year.

The total number of Secondary Schools for boys remains the same but there has been an increase in the number of Scholars, *viz.*, 2,939 against 2,628 in the last year. The results of the Matriculation Examination are as follows :—

| Name of School. | Candidates appeared. | Passed. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Sandeman High School, Quetta. | 36 | 34 |
| D. A. V. High School, . . . | 23 | 18 |
| Khalsa High School, . . . | 13 | 10 |
| And of the School Leaving Certificate Examination, Government Sandeman High School, Quetta. | 12 | 8 |

In the Middle School Examination conducted by the Education Department 147 candidates passed out of 205.

Primary Schools.

There has been a net increase of 4 Schools with 1,792 scholars as compared with 1,834 at the close of last year. Of these, 2,171 are local Muhammadans.

Female Education.

The number of schools for girls both Secondary and Primary remains the same but the number of pupils attending shows an increase from 784 to 900. The existing schools flourish and are growing.

*Schools for Europeans.*—The number of such schools is two. The total number of scholars in both schools was 202 as compared with 209 last year. Of the candidates sent for the different Cambridge Local Examinations by these Schools, 4 candidates passed the Cambridge School Certificate and 3 candidates passed the Cambridge Junior Examination and 3 candidates passed the Preliminary Examination.

*Grammar School, Quetta.*
School certificate . . 3
Junior Cambridge . ...
Preliminary . . 2

*Presentation Convent School.*
School Certificate. . 1
Junior Cambridge . 3
Preliminary . . 1

*Normal School.*—Thirteen candidates appeared for the J. V. Examination this year of whom all came out successful.

*Scouting.*—The number of scouts at the last Census held in September 1927 was 228 while the number of Cubs was 126. A Contingent of our Scouts took part in the Bombay Jamboree in December last. They were well spoken of and in the March last headed the whole rally.

*Income and Expenditure.*—The income and expenditure for 1926-27 and 1927-28 are shown below :—

| | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
|---|---|---|
| *Income.* | | |
| 1. Contribution from Municipality . | 10,454 | 9,850 |
| 2. Cantonment . . . . | 300 | 300 |
| 3. Local Funds . . . . | 13,671 | 15,391 |
| 4. Fees . . . . . | 16,409 | 16,940 |
| *Expenditure.* | | |
| 1. Provincial Revenues . . . | 2,34,561 | 2,39,906 |
| 2. Municipal Fund . . . | 32,131 | 32,323 |
| 3. Local Funds . . . . | 24,737 | 31,055 |
| 4. Fees . . . . . | 74,959 | 77,265 |
| 5. Subscription and others . . | 45,415 | 44,604 |
| The above expenditure excludes :— | | |
| 1. Building grants to non-Government Secondary Schools . . . | 21,240 | |
| 2. Public Works Department Expenditure on Educational building . | 19,800 | |
| 3. Expenditure on building from private bodies . . . . | 5,500 | |
| Total . | 46,540 | |

* Local Funds.
1. Sibi Bazar Fund.
2. Pishin Saddar & District Bazar Fund.
3. Harnai Bazar Fund.
4. Loralai Town ,,
5. Ziarat Bazar ,,
6. Fortsandeman ,,
7. Nushki Town ,,
8. Bolan Bazar ,,

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Pishin Bazar Fund | 40,000 |
| Harnai ,, ,, | 10,000 |
| Loralai ,, ,, | 10,000 |
| Fortsandeman ,, | 21,000 |
| Nushki ,, | 4,992 |

The total receipts of the marginally cited Local Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 4,17,888 against Rs. 3,77,994 in the preceding year, the expenditure being Rs. 3,66,877 against Rs. 3,83,833. Investments amounting to Rs. 85,992 were made by the Funds noted in the margin during the year under report.

*Municipal Fund.

The only Municipality in the Province is the Town of Quetta. The number of members of the Committee during the year under report was 32 of whom 26 were non-officials. Twenty-six meetings of which 23 were ordinary and 3 special were held. The attendance at these meetings averaged 66·75 per cent. against 61·63 during the last year. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 6,45,077 and expenditure Rs. 5,85,393 against Rs. 5,85,754 and Rs 5,76,957 respectively for 1926-27.

The Municipality paid the 6th instalment of Rs. 38,848-8 on account of principal and interest towards the Government loan of Rs. 5,00,000. The outstanding balance of this loan at the close of the year was Rs. 2,25,000.

No important work or scheme was taken in hand, during the year.

Trade.

Under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention goods the property of the Afghan Government, as well as trade goods, passing through India from overseas and exported by the Chaman Killa-i-jadid route, are exempt from the payment of Indian Customs duties. The details of trade goods for which such exemption has been made are given below :—

| Description of goods. | No. of packages. | Weight. | Value. | Amount of refund of duty.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cwts. qrs. lbs. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| Cloth . . . . . | 11,092 | 16,365 2 12 | 23,59,151 15 | 2,61,338 8 |
| Sugar . . . . . | 23,591 | 47,043 0 14 | 4,76,053 1 | 2,10,262 11 |

* See Appendix X.

| Description of goods. | No. of packages. | Weight. | Value. | Amount of refund of duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cwts. qrs. lbs. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| Tea | 1,905 | 1,685 2 20 | 1,78,416 6 | 27,572 1 |
| Matches | 440 | 873 2 0 | 29,000 0 | 33,000 0 |
| Copper and yellow sheets | 674 | 1,608 3 6 | 80,955 12 | 12,143 10 |
| Glass Beads | 172 | 196 0 15 | 15,240 2 | 4,029 11 |
| Kerosine Oil | 5,008 | 1,577 3 28 | 14,170 12 | 2,926 0 |
| Paper, white, etc. | 299 | 449 3 25 | 9,294 14 | 2,893 3 |
| Motor Cars | 15 | 336 2 27 | 22,205 3 | 3,923 10 |
| Cycles | 1 | 3 0 0 | 250 15 | 37 10 |
| Enamelled ware and porcelain ware | 63 | 137 1 26 | 2,901 3 | 435 4 |
| Lamps | 137 | 186 1 16 | 6,523 15 | 978 10 |
| Iron | 787 | 674 2 1 | 6,442 15 | 787 8 |
| Machinery Pumps, etc. | 12 | 21 2 20 | 2,341 7 | 453 13 |
| Cutlery, Knives, Locks, Scissors, etc. | 76 | 108 0 27 | 9,128 10 | 1,385 12 |
| Tin Trays | 7 | 15 3 2 | 628 6 | 94 4 |
| Leather Boots | 76 | 189 0 0 | 10,180 15 | 1,536 15 |
| Borax Crystal | 42 | 72 1 16 | 579 4 | 87 0 |
| Dye | 35 | 33 1 20 | 4,050 6 | 617 8 |
| Imitation Gold and Silver cloth thread | 13 | 23 3 22 | 6,873 2 | 1,030 13 |
| Wooden combs | 3 | 3 3 20 | 1,335 0 | 200 4 |
| Salom Maniac | 20 | 39 1 20 | 900 0 | 135 0 |
| Confectionery | 2 | 2 3 2 | 129 10 | 38 14 |
| Soap, Herb, etc. | 10 | 17 3 2 | 1,452 0 | 217 12 |
| Caustic Soda | 26 | 33 1 22 | 357 11 | 53 10 |
| Spices | 15 | 21 3 14 | 417 14 | 62 11 |
| Total | 44,523 | 71,737 2 11 | 32,38,981 6 | 5,66,282 5 |
| Total for preceding year | 35,627 | 55,436 0 8 | 33,37,441 13 | 5,16,444 10 |

The total value of trade goods exported to Afghanistan amounted to Rs. 32,38,981 against Rs. 33,37,442 in 1926-27, whereas the amount of refund of customs duty on the goods in question was Rs. 5,66,232 against Rs. 5,16,445 in the previous year.

Mines Minerals.

Coal and chromite continued to be the only minerals of any commercial importance, that were worked and of which accounts were maintained.

The Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923) as also the Regulations and Rules made thereunder apply to all the Chromite mines worked throughout Baluchistan as well as to the coal mines worked in British Baluchistan and in the Agency territories.

The coal mines worked at (1) Mach in the Bolan Pass and (2) in the Satikzai tribal area near Quetta, remained outside the scope of the Act as they are situated in the Kalat State, to which the Indian Mines Act does not apply. The provisions of the Act, the Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, and Rules made thereunder are, however, taken as a guide in the working of these mines.

All the Chromite and Coal Mines were worked on mining leases and no prospecting or exploring licenses were in force. The year commenced with the following number of mining leases in force :—

| Mineral. | Number of leases in force. | Area covered. |
|---|---|---|
| Chromite . . . . . | 98 | 3,253 |
| Coal (subject to the Indian Mines Act) . | 27 | 2,385 |
| Coal (not subject to the Indian Mines Act.) | 12 | 1,073 |

Five fresh mining leases for Chromite covering an area of 10 acres in each case and one new mining lease for coal for an area of 80 acres were granted during the year under report. These concessions were given in the Agency territories and were subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923.

One coal mining lease for an area of 80 acres situated in the Bolan and outside the scope of the Indian Mines Act was terminated as the lessee surrendered his rights therein.

Leases in force at the close of the year were :—

| Minerals. | Number of leases in force. | Area covered in acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Chromite . . . . . | 103 | 3,303 |
| Coal (subject to the Indian Mines Act) . | 28 | 2,465 |
| Coal (not subject to the Indian Mines Act). | 11 | 993 |

A mining lease of 20 acres for the extraction of Asbestos was also in force but was not worked.

An exploring license for the working of the natural petroleum in the Bugti Tribal Area was in force as also the prospecting licenses for the same mineral (1) for an area in the Bolan, at Kirta known as Tangsing and (2) for an area in the Shahrig Sub-Division of the Sibi District.

According to the report of the Burma Oil Company Limited, of Badarpur, the oil prospects of the Kirta area are intimately connected with those of the Bugti country. Throughout the field season 1926-27 three members of the Geological staff of the Burma Oil Company were engaged in a detailed examination of the Bugti country. During a part of the field season a geologist of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company was also associated with them in this work. In the latter part of the field season an Engineer was engaged in making a road survey and in preparing an estimate of the cost of drilling test wells on certain favourable structures in the Bugti country. Further Geological evidence is, however, required in order to assure that deductions so far obtained from the evidence now available are correct and this work it is said will be done in the next field season. A levy post appointed for the safety of the Burma Oil Company's buildings and property at Kirta was maintained throughout the year at the Company's expense. The actual exploring or prospecting operations in Kirta area will be a matter of consideration after the results of the working of the Bugti area are known.

In the following table are compared the output of coal and chromite for the year with that of the previous year :—

| Year. | Coal tons. | Chromite tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926-27 . . . . . | 15,585 | 14,832 |
| 1927-28 . . . . . | 14,714 | 14,034 |

There was a slight decrease of output from the Chromite Mines due to scarcity in the supply of labour. A slight decrease in the output from the coal mines was due to the slackness of the coal market.

A certain quantity of output of limestone clays, salt and lime locally called "Chura Guch" was reported from Makran but no proper accounts of the quantity raised are available.

The revenue realised from the mines in Baluchistan during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,858 against Rs. 19,067, in the previous year. The latter figure, however included large amounts of arrears from the previous years. A sum of Rs. 1,240 on account of revenue for 1927-28 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

The general health of employees in the mines remained good and no outbreak of epidemic disease was reported.

Three accidents, 2 fatal and one serious were reported during the year under review against *nil* during the previous year.

All the working coal mines and some of the chromite mines were inspected by Mr. Kirby the Inspector of Mines in India during the year under report.

Doctor Fox, the Superintendent for coal Mines in India in the Department of the Geological Survey of India, also inspected in April 1927, all the coal mines in British Baluchistan, the Agency territories including the Bolan as well as those in the Kalat State.

Working of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

There have been no cases in Baluchistan during 1927 under the workmen's compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923) and the returns for that year in forms A, B and C prescribed by the Government of India Department of Industries and Labour letter No. L. 118 ), dated the 7th July 1924, are blank.

(See Appendix X-A).

A sum of Rs. 7:0 was, however, received from the Railway Department on account of compensation for the life of a keyman in the Quetta Division North Western Railway who met with an accident on 17th May 1926 between Mach and Kolepore and died the same day. The amount was actually received on 27th February 1928, but has not yet been paid to the deceased's mother as she has not yet produced the requisite succession certificate.

The statement of the number of references made under section 27 of the Act and that of appeals filed under section 30 of the same act are also blank.

The enclosed consolidated statement of returns submitted by the factory and mine owners shows that:—

(1) The average daily number of persons employed in factories and mines was:—

| Adults. | Minors. |
|---|---|
| 7,349 | 40 |

(2) The number of accidents resulting in death was . . . . . 5

(3) The number of accidents resulting in—

(a) permanent disablement was . . . 2 and
(b) temporary ,, ,, . . 18

(4) The compensation paid by the North-Western Railway factories and Workshops in respect of:—

| | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| (a) accidents resulting in death amounted to . | 1,050 | 0 |
| (b) accidents resulting in permanent disablements amounted to . . . . | 271 | 0 |
| (c) accidents resulting in temporary disablement amounted to . . . . | 808 | 13 |

(5) No compensation whatever was paid in respect of the Arsenal workshop and in private mines; and

(6) No death and permanent or temporary disablements have resulted from any occupational disease in any of the factories in Baluchistan.

Judicial.

Criminal and Civil Suits between persons not indigenous to Baluchistan but residing in Quetta and small Urban areas, are disposed of by the regular courts. Appendices XI and XII give details regarding these cases. Similar cases in which tribesmen are parties are decided by Councils of Elders (Jirgas) under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (Regulation III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

*Civil Suits.*—The number of civil cases instituted was 3,983 against 4,010 in 1926. The small decrease of 22 cases calls for no remarks. The value of civil suits instituted was, Rs. 20,79,268 against Rs. 9,11,884 in 1926. The increase in the value of instituted suits is due to an important suit relating to an estate (of the late Qazi Jalal-ud-Din Khan, C.I.E.) valued at several lakhs of rupees and filed in the Quetta-Pishin District.

Execution applications filed in the regular courts during the year under review, number 3,194 as against 3,143 in 1926, valued at Rs. 10,35,418 in the aggregate, as against Rs. 8,87,595 during the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 1,37,803 or 13·3 per cent. were realised against Rs. 1,45,757 or 16·4 per cent. in 1926.

The number of civil appeals and revision applications was 346 against 327 in 1926. Their average duration was 103 days.

*Criminal Cases.*—The number of regular criminal cases instituted decreased from 4,268 to 4,165. The decrease is mainly in the Quetta-Pishin District.

The total number of under-trial prisoners was 5,250 against 5,240 in 1926. 1,751 were acquitted or discharged. 3,312 were convicted, 23 died or escaped and 164 remained under-trial at the close of the year.

One person was sentenced to death by the Sessions Court, Quetta. On appeal the death sentence was altered to one of transportation for life by the Judicial Commissioner. 514 persons were imprisoned, 2,739 were fined and 36 persons were whipped. 65 persons were directed to find or give security to keep the peace or for good behaviour.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 22,230 of which Rs. 11,643 were recovered the amount paid by way of compensation being Rs. 1,608.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered in 1927 was 749 against 744 in 1926. Out of these, the registration of 94 only was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 5,517 against Rs. 5,301 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 2,722 against Rs. 2,531.

Two Joint Stock Companies, one The Baluchistan Electric Supply Company, Limited, and the other The Quetta

Electric Supply Company, Limited, were registered during 1926-27 while the license to supply electric light and power has been granted to the latter company, with the result that the former became moribund, there being no room for two Companies to work profitably in Quetta. Including this Company, there were three Joint Stock Companies at the end of the year, *viz.*, "The Quetta Club Limited," "The Quetta Electric Supply Company, Limited" and "The Baluchistan Electric Supply Company, Limited".

The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 40 only against Rs. 1,235 during the preceding year, in which two new companies were registered.

Jails.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Jails was 426·61 against 451·15 and five thousand five hundred and fifty-three prisoners were received during the year against five thousand and fifty-one in the previous year.

The following table gives the salient figures for the Jails and lock ups in the various districts:—

| Name of District. | Daily average number of prisoners. | | | | Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners. | Daily average of sick prisoners | Percentage of daily sick to daily average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Convicts. | Under-trial. | Civil. | Total. | | | |
| | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | |
| Zhob . . . | 4·69 | 31·63 | 1·01 | 37·33 | 56 12 0 | 2·99 | 8·01 |
| Sibi District Jail . | 64·49 | 40·68 | ... | 105·17 | 65 5 11 | 2·98 | 2·79 |
| Sibi Sub-Jails and Lock-ups. | 6·28 | 57·68 | 0·34 | 64·90 | 36 8 9 | ·88 | 1·37 |
| Quetta-Pishin . . | 3·21 | 26·09 | 1·37 | 30·67 | 114 15 11 | ·25 | ·81 |
| Quetta District Jail . | 58·45 | 25·10 | 1·92 | 85·47 | 82 2 2 | 1·46 | 1·71 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi-Railway District. | ... | 3·54 | .... | 3·54 | 112 5 0 | ... | ... |
| Loralai . . . | 19·82 | 72·35 | ... | 92·17 | 40 10 0 | 5·85 | 6·35 |
| Chagai . . . | ... | 1·56 | .... | 1·56 | 63 6 11 | ... | ... |
| Total for 1927 . | 156·94 | *25 8·6 | 4·64 | 420·21 | 61 14 6 | 17·36 | 3·42 |
| Do. 1926 . | 216·11 | *216·80 | 2·71 | 435·62 | 61 13 10 | 13·52 | 3·1 |

* These figures exclude the number of under-trial prisoners in Zhob who were fed at their own expense.

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 88,8 1 against Rs. 86,396 the cost per head being Rs. 211-7-6 against Rs. 198-5-3 in the previous year. The actual establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 81-7-10 against Rs. 79-0-7 and the charges for dieting to Rs. 61-14 6 against Rs. 61-13-10. The increase in the average cost per head is mainly due to increased expenditure incurred during the year in connection with the moving of prisoners from Baluchistan to distant Jails in other Indian Provinces and of Persian prisoners from Makran.

During the year under report one prisoner escaped from the District Jail, Quetta, while on work outside the Jail premises but was recaptured.

The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

A small factory is attached to each of the District Jails at Sibi and Quetta where blankets and cotton clothing are manufactured for the prisoners. Cotton Durries, Dusters and Bamboo chicks are also made and chairs caned.

Owing to the Bombay Government being unable to continue to accommodate Baluchistan long term prisoners in their Presidency Jails, congestion re-occurred in the Baluchistan Jails. This however was relieved by the transfer of 1 2 prisoners to the Indore, Ajmer, Hyderabad Deccan, Bareilly and Cannanore Jails, at the instance of the Government of India.

The construction of a Central Jail for Baluchistan at Mach has been sanctioned and the work thereon was commenced during the year under report.

Excise.

The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of exciseable articles as it stood in 1927-28 is compared below with that in 1926-27 :—

| Description. | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Country spirits and country fermented liquors :— | | |
| (a) Distillery spirits . . . . . | 44 | 44 |
| (b) Outstill spirits . . . . . | 5 | 5 |
| 2. Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors— | | |
| (a) Off the premises . . . . . | 24 | 24 |
| (b) On the premises . . . . . | 1 | 2 |
| (c Fermented liquors only on the premises . . | 2 | 2 |
| 3. Opium including poppy heads . . . . | 35 | 35 |
| 4. Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja) . | 43 | 43 |

(For details see Appendices XIII to XXIII.)

The distribution of the shops during the year under report was the same as it was in 1926-27 except that license for consumption on the premises was issued in Loralai.

The consumption for 1926-27 and 1927-28 is compared in the following table :--

| Description. | 1926-27 Imperial gallons. | 1927-28 Imperial gallons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Country liquors— | | |
| (*a*) Distillery spirits | 30,221·6 | 29,836 |
| (*b*) Outstill spirits | 2,271·2 | 1,992·50 |
| Total | 32,492·8 | 31,828 50 |
| 2. Foreign liquors— | | |
| (*a*) Wines | 2,40[illegible] | 2,732 |
| (*b*) Spirits (imported) | 8,867 | 8,923 |
| (*c*) Spirits (made in India) | 45 | 5 |
| (*d*) Rum (imported) | 141 | 187 |
| (*e*) Rum (made in India) | 334 | 229 |
| Total | 11,794 | 12,076 |
| 3. Fermented liquors (Beer)— | | |
| (*a*) Indian Made | 132,456 | 1,41,732 |
| (*b*) Imported | 56,510 | 48,996 |
| Total | 1,88,966 | 1,90.728 |
| 4. Opium issued from the Treasury for consumption— | | |
| (1) In British Area (in seers) | 242 | 526 |
| (2) In Kalat State (in seers) | 85 | 87 |
| 5. Bhang in seers | 1,134 | 1,031 |
| 6. Charas— | | |
| (1) In British Area (in seers) | 414 | 645 |
| (2) In Kalat State (in seer ) | *nil* | 95 |
| 7. Ganja (in seers) | 7 | 7·12 |

Charas and Opium are smuggled from Afghanistan while contraband country liquor is procured from the Kalat State. During the year under report, the following cases of smuggling were detected :—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Quetta-Pishin*— | |
| Opium | 8 |
| Charas | 4 |
| *Sibi*— | |
| Charas | 2 |
| Country liquor | 3 |
| *Loralai*— | |
| Charas | 1 |
| *Zhob*— | |
| Opium | 1 |
| *Chagai*— | |
| Opium | 1 |

The details of the drugs and liquor so smuggled are :—

| | Sr. | Ch. | T. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opium from Afghanistan | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| Charas from Afghanistan | 7 | 9 | 4½ |
| Liquor from Kalat State | 7 bottles. | | |

In addition to the above, two cases of illicit distillation were detected in the Cantonment area of the Quetta-Pishin District.

In order to minimise the trade in illicit Charas and Opium across the frontier, the selling price of both the commodities was fixed at Rs. 1-4 a total with effect from the 1st April 1927. Prior to this, the selling price had not been fixed, consequently licensed dealers sold these drugs at the rates varying from Rs. 2-4 to 2-8 a tola. The result has been that to a great extent, the illicit commodity has lost public favour, and the consumption of licit Charas and Opium has gone up from 414 and 242 seers in 1926-27 to 645 and 526 seers in 1927-28, respectively.

No offences relating to Cocaine were detected during the year.

The rates of duty on country liquor and drugs and the retail sale prices of country liquor remained unchanged.

The total gross income under Excise and Opium amounted to Rs. 5,91,595 against Rs. 5,90,228 in 1926-27,

exclusive of Rs. 35,813 realized by book transfer on account of duty on Indian made foreign liquors imported from other Indian Provinces in 1926-27, but the duty on which was credited to this Administration in 1927-28. The details are given in the sub-joined statement :—

| | 1926-27 Rs. | 1927-28 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Country liquor . . | 4,02,474 | 3,87,379 |
| 2. *Foreign liquors*— | | |
| (*a*) Malt liquors . . | 66,234 | 69,950 |
| (*b*) Spirits . . . | 15,661 | 14,811 |
| 3. Opium . . . . | 51,687 | 53,938 |
| 4. Hemp drugs . . . | 53,960 | 65,318 |
| 5. Fines and forfeiture . . | 210 | 199 |
| 6. Miscellaneous . . | 2 | ... |
| Total . | 5,90,228 | 5,91,595 |
| The gross expenditure was— | | |
| (*a*) Refunds . . . | 46 | 123 |
| (*b*) Cost price of Opium . | 8,502 | 15,964 |
| (*c*) Other expenses . . | 15,173 | 26,778 |
| Total . | 23,721 | 42,865 |
| Net income . | 5,66,507 | 5,48,730 |

The following statistics will be found in Appendices :—

1. Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.
2. Provincial forms A and B showing the whole-sale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.
3. Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.
4. Statement showing the financial result of the new Abkari system introduced in 1909-10.
5. Statement showing the consumption of opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people though the agency of the Revenue and Levy staff. There seems to be no ground

for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1927-28.

Salt.

During the year under review no change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

The revenue from local salt stood at Rs. 180 which is the same amount as was realised in 1926-27. No direct expenditure was incurred under this head.

Finance.

*Receipts.*—The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 22,72,687 against Rs. 22,19,344 during the year 1926-27, thus showing a net increase of Rs. 53,343 over the last year's figures. The increase stands distributed over various heads, the principal among them being "Taxes on Income" (Rs. 13,095), "Land Revenue" (Rs. 17,383) and "Excise" (Rs. 38,214).

There have been petty decreases under "Interest," "Agriculture," "Civil Works" and "Miscellaneous."

The main sources of income were Taxes on Income, Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps which contributed 7·7, 43·7, 27·6 and 7·2 per cent. respectively of the total revenue.

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the year 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 91,72,640 against Rs 87,74,927 for the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 3,97,713 over the figures for 1926-27. The increase is spread over the various heads of account, the chief of them being Excise (Rs. 6,683), Frontier Watch and Ward (Rs. 27,41,610), Education (Rs. 25,755), Agriculture and Scientific Departments (Rs. 52,633), Interest on ordinary debts (Rs. 1,09,021) and Frontier Watch and Ward Works (Rs. 5,33,329).

On the decrease side the noticeable items are Jails and Convict Settlements (Rs. 8,353) Police (Rs. 11,545), Ecclesiastical (Rs. 12,015), Political (Rs. 25,75,575), Medical and Public Health (Rs. 3 ,630), Miscellaneous (Rs. 22,633), Irrigation (Voted) (Rs. 35,158), Civil Works (Rs. 2,36,171), Superannuation allowances and Pensions (Rs. 6,675), Irrigation (Rs. 1,14,668) and Interest on other obligations (Rs. 15,960).

The figures under certain heads especially Civil Works, Irrigation and Jails and Convict Settlements will undergo a considerable change after the exchange accounts for March (final) from the Controller of Military Accounts,

Baluchistan District, have been amalgamated by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the final accounts furnished.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Political . . . . . | 16·4 |
| Frontier Watch and Ward . . . | 29·9 |
| Land Revenue . . . . . | 3·2 |
| General Administration . . . | 2·1 |
| Police . . . . . | 12·3 |
| Education . . . . . | 3·3 |
| Medical and Public Health . . . | 3 3 |
| Miscellaneous . . . . . | 2·7 |
| Civil and Frontier Watch and Ward Works | 15·4 |

Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices XXIV and XXV.

*Veterinary.*—The Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department remained on tour for 93 days during the year under report. In this period he visited all the Veterinary Dispensaries except Barkhan and Nushki and 3 out of the 5 outlying Stallion Stands in the Province. He also acted as a member of the Judging Committee of the Quetta and Sibi Horse Shows held in October 1927 and February 1928 respectively as well as of the Quetta Military Horse Show held in September 1927. In addition he attended the Jacobabad Horse and Cattle Show held in January 1928.

The number of dispensaries was 10 as against 9 in the preceding year. A new dispensary was opened at Nushki during the year. The number of cases treated was 24,358 against 16,082 in 1926-27. The Zamindars were given the usual facilities free of cost in the matter of medicines and medical advice and 135 animals were castrated against 113 in the preceding year. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons visited 489 villages, treated 22,019 patients and castrated 33 animals on tour against 311, 28,893 and 2 respectively in 1926-27.

There were 32,048 seizures and 8,798 deaths from contagious diseases during the year against 36,635 and 4,996 respectively in the preceding year. Increase in the num-

ber of deaths is due to the greater prevalence of anthrax in the Sibi and Zhob Districts and goat and sheep scab in the Loralai District. The details will be found in Appendix XXVI. 2,781 sheep and goats were protected with anti-anthrax serum.

*Horse Show.*—During the year under report two Horse Shows were held one at Quetta and the other at Sibi. At the Quetta Horse Show held in October 1927, 214 animals were exhibited against 191 in the preceding year. Two silver cups and prizes valuing Rs. 1,028 were awarded.

At the Sibi Horse Show held in February 1928, there were 402 exhibits against 466 in 1926-27. Two silver medals and prizes valuing Rs. 2,031 were awarded.

*Cattle Show.*—Two cattle shows were held during the year in conjunction with the above Horse Shows. At Quetta, 58 animals were exhibited against 57 in the preceding year and prizes valuing Rs. 135 were awarded.

At Sibi, 430 cattle were exhibited against 888 in 1926-27. One silver medal and prizes valuing Rs. 685 were awarded.

*Horse-breeding operations.*—Out of the 11 Stallions at the close of the preceding year one Stallion, "Pearl King Arab", died and two new Arab Stallions, "Cicero and Arabian Knight", were purchased during the year under report and the total number of stallions was 12 at the close of the year. The number of mares covered during the year was 634 against 588 in 1926-27. The details of the coverings will be found in Appendix XXVII.

The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 79,157 against Rs. 73,300 in the preceding year.

The increase in the expenditure is due to the increase in the cost of purchase of medicines, to increased travelling owing to a greater prevalence of contagious diseases and more touring by the Veterinary Assistants in the villages and to the increased establishment sanctioned during the year.

Public Works Department.

*Introductory.*—All public works (inclusive of Irrigation and exclusive of Railways) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, who is also the Chief Engineer, Western Command.

All buildings and roads in the Province are carried out by the agency of the Military Engineer Services except in the case of a few works and repairs carried out by the political officers in outlying parts of the province. All Irrigation works are carried out by the agency of the provincial Irrigation Department under an Executive Engineer.

*Administrative Authority.*—Colonel Commandant G. H. Boileau, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., continued as Secretary, Public Works Department till the 26th of September 1627, when he was succeeded by Brigadier W. H. Evans, C.I.E., D.S.O., who held the post up to the close of the year.

*Revenue.*—The total revenue realized during the year was Rs. 44,981* against Rs. 59,039 for the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to refund of rent to Zhob Levy Corps Officers at Fortsandeman.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| *Civil works XXXV.—Miscellaneous | 44,381 |
| | 600 |
| | 44,981 |

*Expenditure.*—The total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 14,21,478 as compared with Rs. 11,22,249 during the preceding year. Details of expenditure are exhibited in Appendix XXVIII to this report.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 approximately was spent by Political Officers from the Public Works Department grant for repairs in outlying parts of the Province.

The principal works undertaken are briefly described below :—

*Buildings and Miscellaneous.*—The project for constructing a central Jail for the confinement of long term prisoners in Baluchistan was administratively approved by the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,02,194. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 66,907 which was spent on the collection of materials, laying the main pipe line from old Mach and constructing the reservoir and a portion of the distribution system.

The construction of an Agricultural School at Pishin at an estimated cost of Rs. 37,900 (which formed part of the five years programme of Educational Expansion in Baluchistan sanctioned by the Government of India) was in progress at the close of the year. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 20,958 which covered the construction of the main building and the boarding house.

The deep bore on the new site near the Samungli road, Quetta, work on which was commenced last year with 26″ tubes, was carried down to a depth of 409′ by the end of the year. 26″ and 24″ diameter tubes, finally reached depth of 133′ 8″ and 324′ 10″ respectively. Driving of 22″ diameter tube was commenced. The expenditure on the project during the year was 1,10,799 and the total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 4,90,395 against the estimated amount of Rs. 6,33,668.

The project for laying a 4″ pipe line from Kapip to Fortsandeman for the improvement of the water supply at Fortsandeman was administratively approved by the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,70,515 and work was completed during the year. The outlay incurred was Rs. 2,04,694.

*Roads.* -No new road was constructed during the year nor were any roads metalled.

Work was in progress on the reconstruction of 2 bridges on the Bolan road and a diversion on the Killa Saifulla road. The work of soling and shingling the soft parts on the Zhob road was commenced.

It was decided by the Government of India that in future all roads in the province other than those within Cantonments or Municipal areas should be classed as Civil of Military importance.

A statement is given in Appendix XXIX of the roads maintained.

*Imperial Posts and Telegraphs.*—The total outlay on original works and repairs carried out through the agency of the Military Engineer Services was Rs. 20,703 and Rs. 20 respectively.

*Railways.*—The Local Government have no administrative control over the Railway running through the province. These lines are under the direct control of the Government of India in the Railway Department (Railway Board). The route mileage is 846·51 : Broad Gauge, 84·97, Narrow Gauge.

36·94 miles of sleepers and 11·21 miles of rails and sleepers in broad gauge line and 9·50 miles of sleepers in narrow gauge were renewed during the year under report.

The following have been completed :—

1. A new drinking water supply at Sibi.
2. A new Goods Shed at Hindubagh.

3. To avoid awkward shunting over the platform line the goods sidings at Mastung Road have been altered and a new goods platform and shed have been provided.

4. As a measure to increase capacity to protect Mach station from the possibility of the roll back of an Up Train an interlocked safety siding has been constructed. .

In addition to the above the following were taken in hand during the year and were nearing completion on the 31st March 1928:—

1. Increasing the capacity between Jacobabad and Sibi including alterations to the interlocking of 18 stations.

2. The extension of the Goods Platform and Goods Shed at Chaman.

3. The construction of the second Masonry reservoir of 1,718,500 gallons capacity at Chaman.

4. The extension of first loops at crossing stations on the single line sections between Sibi and Chaman.

*Trial borings for water.*

The trial at Isa Tahir on the Nushki Extension Railway was abandoned after a depth of 1,410 feet.

Water was found but it was very brackish and quite unfit for locomotives or human consumption.

At Damboli between Sibi and Jacobabad brackish water has been found at various depths.

A depth of 1,450 feet has been reached, work is proceeding.

At Spezand a trial bore was made to a depth of 750 feet without result. It is proposed to make a deeper trial when plant is available.

Work in connection with hand pump tube wells at certain stations and gang huts between Sibi and Quetta is in progress.

*Flood Damage.*- Floods during the year under report were normal except at the points on the Sind-Pishin branch noted below:—

1. On 30th September 1927, an abnormal spate flood flowed over and eventually washed away bridge

258 at mile 59·1 above Hurnai and cut out in addition 200 feet of bank above the bridge. A diversion through the river bed was made and through traffic restored in three days.

2. Floods in the Beji River washed away our protection works and made a heavy cut at Babar Kachh Station. The line was seriously threatened but not breached.
3. There were several cases of portions of the Nushki Extension Railway being locked for a couple of days at a time due to water flowing across the line causing in some cases breaches and silting of dips; the worst of these occurred on 11th February 1928 between Yakmach and Dalbandin and between Dalbandin and Ahmedwal.
4. Several breaches occurred on the Zhob Valley Railway but in all cases the track was restored in a few hours. A heavy snow storm however on 12th February 1928 in the vicinity of Kanmehtarzai took 2½ days to clear during which the line was completely blocked.

Medical.

The appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held throughout the year by Lieutenant Colonel L. J. M. Deas, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.

The total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries working during the year was 43 as against 41 in the previous year. Two new dispensaries were opened, one at Sangan (subsequently removed to Spintangi) and one at Kachh.

The year was marked by an increase in the number of patients treated in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province, the total number of patients being 604,053 against 585,358 in 1926. Of these 478,066 were treated in Government, Local Fund and Private-Aided Dispensaries. This shows an increase of 18,625 over the figures of 1926. The number of in-patients decreased from 12,919 in 1926 to 12,191 in 1927, due to the fact that the Province fortunately remained free from any epidemic.

The Church Missionary Society Hospitals continued to do most excellent work.

Most of the cases of tuberculosis are imported from Sind and the Punjab and the question of building an institute for

the treatment of tubercular diseases in this Province is being considered.

Anti-rabic treatment was given to 53 persons against 82 in 1926. No cases of Hydrophobia after treatment have been reported.

The number of operations performed during the year increased from 13,022 to 17,274.

There were 51 cases of small-pox of which two proved fatal, showing a decrease of 23 as compared with last year. The number of persons vaccinated during the year fell to 11 184 from 22,362 in 1926. This is due, as experience shows, to people taking little interest in vaccination until small-pox actually appears.

The Laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital at Quetta continued to perform good work.

The X-Ray Department treated 265 patients as against 210 in 1926.

The touring motor dispensary afforded useful aid to people living in remote places.

*Strength and Cost.*—The strength and cost of the Police was follows :—

Police.

| District. | 1926. | | 1927. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual strength. | Cost 1926-27. | Actual strength. | Cost 1927-28. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin (including Nushki and Bolan) and Sibi. | 1,549 | 7,84,329 | 1,557 | 7,96,606 |
| Zhob and Loralai . . . | 626 | 3,30,161 | 624 | 3,28,230 |
| TOTAL . | 2,175 | 11,14,490 | 2,181 | 11,24,836 |

The expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Police for the year 1926-27 was Rs. 8,15,780. This included an item of Rs. 31,451 on account of the cost of re-armament of a portion of the Quetta-Sibi Police adjusted by book transfer but the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, has since adjusted this debit in the accounts for the year 1927-28. But for this increase, the figures would show a decrease in expenditure as compared with those for the previous year.

Nineteen additional police were employed against 26 last year, the cost being recovered from the Departments concerned.

In addition, the establishment of one Head Constable and three Constables entertained from Provincial Revenues for the Padag Road Railway Station was continued.

*Crime and Criminals.*—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 3,315 against 3,569 during the previous year.

The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

| District. | 1926. | 1927. | Class VI cases 1927. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quetta-Pishin | 2,921 | 2,614 | 2,080 |
| Sibi | 179 | 259 | 151 |
| Loralai | 273 | 217 | 209 |
| Zhob | 134 | 172 | 147 |
| Kalat (Bolan) | 13 | 12 | ... |
| Chagai | 49 | 11 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 3,569 | 3,315 | 2,590 |

Eliminating the 2,590 cases in Class VI (petty offences of public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases under Classes I—V (offences under the Indian Penal Code) totalled 725 against 614 during 1926.

The sub-joined table gives the result of Police working during the year under report :—

| District. | Cases. | | | Persons. | | | Property. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported. | Convicted. | Percentage. | Arrested. | Convicted. | Percentage. | Stolen. | Recovered. | Percentage. |
| Quetta-Pishin | 2,614 | 2,194 | 83 | 2,592 | 2,242 | 86 | 57,133 | 15,519 | 27 |
| Sibi | 259 | 147 | 57 | 256 | 173 | 68 | 7,153 | 2,467 | 34 |
| Zhob and Loralai | 383 | 352 | 91 | 401 | 363 | 91 | 6,580 | 3,995 | 61 |
| Kalat (Bolan) | 12 | 2 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 42 | 293 | 171 | 58 |
| Chagai | 11 | 9 | 82 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 346 | 247 | 71 |
| TOTAL 1927 | 3,315 | 2,704 | 82 | 3,271 | 2,793 | 85 | 71,525 | 22,399 | 31 |
| TOTAL 1926 | 3,569 | 2,986 | 84 | 3,575 | 3,159 | 88 | 54,198 | 25,366 | 47 |

*Internal Economy—Health.*—The total number of men admitted into Hospital in the course of the year was 1,404 against 1,337 in the previous year, which gives a daily average of 3·85.

*Resignations.*—The percentage of resignations accepted during the year was 2·52 against 4·83 in 1926.

*Punishments.*—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 9 and 112 against 4 and 117 respectively in 1926. The number dismissed was 21 as compared with 15 during the previous year.

*Rewards.*—Rewards aggregating Rs. 776 were paid to 52 men of the Police force during the year under report.

*Denominations.*—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the force during the year under report worked out to 18 and 81 as compared with 20 and 80 respectively in 19-6.

*Education.*—Literacy in the force was confined to 19 per cent. of the total number employed as against 18 per cent. during the previous year.

*Shortage of Officers and men.*—The number of vacancies among Head Constables and Constables at the close of the year was 2 and 5 against 5 and 8 respectively in 1926.

*Conduct and Discipline.*—General conduct and discipline continued to be satisfactory.

*Recruiting.*—As in the past, no difficulty was experienced in recruiting. On the other hand, candidates had to be kept on the "waiting" list.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1927-28 as compared with the preceding year was 66·6 against 68·1 in the lowest ranks; 41·6 against 37·7 in the appointments of Junior Assistants including Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120 per mensem; 33·9 against 30·4 in the appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to 175 per mensem; and 25·0 against 20·8 in the appointments of Superintendents on pay exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem.

Income-Tax.

A comprehensive statement showing the details of Income-Tax in Baluchistan is appended to this Report—*vide* Appendix XXX.

E. H. S. JAMES, Lt.-Col.,
*Revenue Commissioner*
*in Baluchistan.*

# APPENDICES TO PART I.

## A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

## APPENDIX I.

### QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

Tribal affairs in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year were normal and such raids and dacoities as occurred presented no feature of special interest.

The general behaviour of the tribes continued to be satisfactory. The following is a brief *resumé* of the more important incidents:—

(1) On the night of the 22nd April Khair Muhammad, Barakzai Kakar (an outlaw) in company with Amin, Ghulam Nabi and others of Rod Alezai in Afghanistan visited the house of Mulla Allah Dad, Barakzai, of Shin Wan (Chaman) and murdered his brother Qasim Khan. A gun was also carried off by the offenders. The offence was the outcome of private enmity.

(2) On the 4th May two Badinzai outlaws carried off four camels and three donkeys from a village some eight miles from Gulistan. Levies went in pursuit and exchanged shots with the offenders but failed to recover the animals.

(3) On the night of the 3rd of June a gang of marauders carried off twenty-one sheep from the neighbourhood of Killi Abdur Rahmanzai in Pishin. On being pursued by local Levies the sheep were recovered but the offenders made their escape across the border.

(4) On the night of the 26th June wanton damage was done by an Achakzai (whose brother had deserted from the Chaman Levies) to the pipe line from Bogra springs which furnishes the water supply for the Chaman cantonment. The brother was subsequently brought in on safe conduct and re-instated in November.

(5) On the 17th July two Badinzais named Sharang and Zarri and a Kakozai named Lal Muhammad of Arghoti in Afghanistan carried off seventeen goats belonging to Usmanzai Achakzais from near Gulistan. The owners went in pursuit and after an exchange of shots succeeded in recovering their animals.

(6) On the 12th October a Kafila of Kakozais of Maruf in Afghanistan was attacked by seven armed offenders near Toba Chanar in the Chaman Sub-Division. The offenders succeeded in crossing the border with property valued at Rs. 2,000.

(7) On the night of the 30th October the telegraph wire was cut by some unknown offenders about one and a half miles from Chaman. Suspicion rested on the man referred to in paragraph 4.

(8) Nine telegraph wires were cut on the 17th January 1928 about two miles from Chaman on the Chaman-Quetta Road. The mischief was believed to have been committed by certain malcontent Trans-border Shamsozais of Karim Kahol who were aggrieved by the imprisonment of some members of Ayub's party.

(9) Towards the end of January a number of outlaws from Pishin and Chaman, most of whom were involved in serious tribal feuds and had been across the border for years, were brought in on safe conduct and almost all their cases were satisfactorily settled.

(10) On the 26th February the trolley of the Permanent Way Inspector, Shelabagh, struck an iron nail maliciously fixed between the joints of rails between Shelabagh and Chaman. The trolley was derailed, its occupants being only slightly hurt.

(11) On the 27th February an iron key six inches long was found driven between a joint of the rails on the up line between Killa Abdulla and Shelabagh within the limits of the Achezai sub-section of the Achezai tribe. The key was removed before any damage was caused.

(12) On the 2nd March six rails were removed from the Railway line between Chaman and Sanzla. This was the work of Kadir Khan, Adozai, who is dissatisfied with the decision given in a land case.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

2. (*a*) *Criminal Justice.*—717 cases were disposed of during 1927 as compared with 755 in the preceding year while 1,111 persons were charged with offences as compared with 1,131 in the previous year. At the close of the year sixty-three persons remained under trial, 899 were formally acquitted or discharged, 149 convicted and one escaped. Of the number convicted, thirty-three were sentenced to imprisonment, 115 to fine and thirty-nine were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

3. The large number of persons technically acquitted or discharged is due to the fact that in the majority of cases a compromise was arrived at which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge being pronounced.

4. The total amount of fines (including compensation) imposed was Rs. 21,687 against Rs. 23,322 in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 8,047 were recovered and credited to Government and Rs. 5,968 paid as compensation.

During the year seventeen appeals and applications for revision were filed. Six were rejected, sentences were altered in six others, proceedings in three were quashed and in two cases a new trial or further enquiry was ordered.

5. (*b*) *Civil Justice.*—439 cases were referred to Councils of Elders during the year as compared with 499 in the previous year. Of these, 383 were disposed of and fifty-six remained pending at the close of the year. The number disposed of includes forty-nine cases connected with land and water, thirty-nine women cases, 223 cases relating to money or other moveable property and seventy-two miscellaneous cases.

6. Of the eighteen applications for revision, sixteen were disposed of and two remained pending at the close of the year. Of the sixteen applications disposed of, the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in ten and reversed in four cases, while two cases were remanded to the Lower Courts for further enquiry.

*Jirga.*

7. On the whole the working of the Jirgas was satisfactory.

*Levies.*

8. There have been no additions to or reductions in the number of Levies and consequently the figures of the previous year, *viz.*, 438 have remained constant. The expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,79,622.

The working of the Levies was on the whole satisfactory.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*

9. A Branch Post Office was opened at Sariab.

*Miscellaneous.*

10. The anti rat campaign at Chaman resulted in the destruction of 7,037 rats. No case of plague occurred.

11. With the exception of a mild outbreak of influenza which was reported from Barshore and which caused twenty-one deaths the health of the people was generally good.

12. The condition of livestock was fairly good though some anxiety was at one time felt on account of the scarcity of grazing.

13. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin arrived at Quetta on the 20th April and visited Chaman on 22nd. The party left Quetta on 28th April.

14. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan and suite passed through the District, on their way to Europe, on the 10th December.

## APPENDIX II.

## SIBI DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

*Marris and Bugtis.*—The general conduct of the Marris and Bugtis has been moderately good and the best that can be said of them is that they have not caused undue trouble on their borders. The year was one of scarcity as rainfall was even less than usual and led to migration of both Marris and Bugtis in June owing to the scarcity of grazing and pasture. As a result of the inter-tribal Marri-Bugti Jirga which assembled at Kaba in July 1926 and settled about 400 cases, the Bugtis were due Rs. 1,100 from the Marris which the latter have not yet paid. This has been a grievance which the Bugti Nawab has voiced many times and which has been represented strongly to the Marri Tumandar.

2. *Marris.*—Murad Ali, a Marri absconder who in 1920 murdered Mr. Howell of the Whitehall Petroleum Company, returned to the Marri country in the winter and remained there for two months. His presence became known to the authorities by the fact that he looted some Hindus late in January, and the Marri Tumandar was ordered to arrest him. In this he failed and Murad Ali took refuge in Loralai territory and was shielded from capture by Marris. A long list of those who harboured him has been prepared and they are to stand their trial.

3. A son and heir was born to the Marri Tumandar in December from his Zarkoon wife. Six weeks later the Tumandar's second wife, the daughter of Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan, also gave birth to a son.

4. The Tumandar rendered good services at the inter-tribal Jirgas held at Fort Munro late in September.

5. *Bugtis.*—The Bugti Nawab unfortunately has so far failed to settle his troubles with the recalcitrant Saidani, Khiazai and Saidani sections who migrated to the Punjab in 1926 and who show no inclination to return. The case of his son Mir Abdur Rahman Khan was placed again before a fully representative Bugti Jirga late in October. The Jirga again found that he could not succeed his father and also found him guilty of having threatened the life of his father and his uncle, Sardar Bahadur Sohrab Khan, and also of inciting rebellion within the Bugti Tribe. Before the finding was published Mir Abdur Rahman, with a couple of servants, left Nushki at night on camels and went to Kandahar. As he was treated with no consideration there he returned and is now living in Quetta with his family.

6. At the same time that this Jirga sat, certain Raheja Bugtis were also put on their trial for rising against the Nawab. They were found guilty and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one to seven years. On the occasion of the naming of the Bugti Nawab's son, who was born in July and whom the Nawab looks upon as his son

and heir in place of Mir Abdur Rahman, the Nawab expressed a desire that three of these men should be released and the sentences of the others reduced by half. This was done.

7. In October the Marri and Bugti Tumandars and their *Muqaddams* put their signatures to Sanads introducing marriage for slave girls and abolishing the buying and selling of slaves. By these Sanads the words "Ghulam," "Molid" and "Kanez" meaning slave and slave girl, respectively, were done away with and they are now called *Khanazad* Maretas. By this the whole status of slaves and slave girls has been raised.

*The Administered Area.*

8. There was a severe fight between the Barozais and Zamindars of Sangan in March 1927. The case was put before a Jirga and thirteen Barozais and eight Zamindars were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A fine of Rs. 1,000 was also imposed on each party. Sardar Taj Muhammad Khan and Malik Nasir were also ordered to live outside the limits of the Sibi Tahsil for six months. Later representatives of both parties went to some eminent *Pirs* and effected what they promised would be a lasting and amicable settlement. This was accepted and the orders placing restrictions on Sardar Taj Muhammad Khan and Malik Nasir were cancelled.

9. Except for a series of fights between Sheikhs and Khidranis of Harnai the behaviour of the Pathans of the Shahrig Sub-Division was good.

10. *Siahkari* (*Adultery*).—The number of murders of woman on account of adultery has been reduced to an amazing extent by Jirgas insisting on more proof than the husband's mere allegation of adultery. In two cases where it was proved that the woman was innocent sentences of fourteen years were confirmed. Since September only two murders have been committed. In both cases the woman and her paramour were caught in *flagrante delicto* and both were killed.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

11. The following table compares the number of cases under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year 1927 with that of 1926 :—

| | 1926. | 1927. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil | 899 | 550 |
| Criminal | 1,162 | 1,170 |
| Revenue | 118 | 103 |
| TOTAL | 2,179 | 1,823 |

12. In all 253 persons were punished for criminal offences as against 216 in the previous year; while the number of persons called on to furnish security was 186 as against 437. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 22,140 as against Rs. 1,11,392 in the previous year. Realizations amounted to Rs. 13,809 of which Rs. 10,090 were paid to parties as compensation and Rs. 3,719 credited to Government.

*Levies.*

13. The number of levies employed at the close of the year was 695. The expenditure on Levies for the year was Rs. 2,96,770 (including subsidy of Rs. 5,386 paid for the conveyance of Mails on the Kach-Ziarat Road) as against Rs. 2,94,267 in the previous year. The excess is due to the fact that the increase of Rs. 990 per mensem in the Marri Service, sanctioned in August 1926, had its full effect during the current year.

The conduct of the Levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

## APPENDIX III.

### LORALAI DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

1. Throughout the District generally there has been peace and quiet and the conduct of the tribes has on the whole been very good. This is particularly satisfactory since, owing to a dry year, harvests were bad, grazing was very scarce and there was a good deal of poverty.

2. There was no raid from across the border. As regards internal peace, the murder of a patwari at Tor (Bori Tahsil) in April, and that of a Police Constable in Warezai (Duki Tahsil) in December marred the year's record. However it was held by the tribunals sitting in judgment on the two cases that the crimes were not directed against Government. The patwari was killed for his intrigue with local women, while the Police Constable received the bullets as he was walking alongside a local man who was the real objective and was originally aimed at. The culprits in both cases were arrested. They were punished in the second case and dealt with according to the customary law in the first.

3. The Warezai murder directed particular attention towards (I) Zharak, Churmi, a dangerous absconder from Duki and (II) Murad Ali, the notorious Marri outlaw both of whom had returned from Afghanistan with encampments of Afghan nomads about November 1927.

Zharak, who was wandering in the Gadebar hills on the Hamzazas Luni border, with his party of ten men came in in February 1928, at his own request, on safe conduct to settle many private outstanding cases and to clear themselves of complicity in the Warezai murder. They were followed by fourteen other absconders, mostly Zarkuns from Duki and Kohlu Tahsils, with the same object. Before the special tribunal of local chiefs who heard the Warezai case, no evidence against these absconders was tendered and they were all acquitted of the charge. The net result is that about twenty-five outlaws have come in and settled down.

Murad Ali was definitely located in the Marri country (Sibi district) where he looted certain Hindus at Mawand in January 1928. He was driven out of the Marri country into the Loralai District, where again he was harboured by Marris who were there in considerable numbers grazing their flocks in the Zarkun-Luni country extending to the Hamzazai limits. The result was that the Luni and Hamzazai search parties organised to catch him by the Luni Sardar and the Hamzazai

headmen failed in their efforts and Murad Ali was able to effect his escape, it is believed, back to Afghanistan.

One of Murad Ali's gang, Ghulam Ali Ustarana, was arrested in Loralai in March 1928 in possession of some of the gold ornaments stolen from the Hindus looted at Mawand in January. He had come in to see Zharak, but Zharak gave him away to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bori.

4. Owing to scarcity of grazing in their own country the Marris with their flocks crossed into the Loralai district in considerable numbers and swarmed over grazing areas which, according to restrictions laid down as far back as 1888, they were prohibited to enter. This resulted in a great many breaches of the peace and besides committing a good many thefts and other offences against their neighbours, the Lunis, etc., of Duki and the Khetrans of Barkhan, the Marris have started four bad blood feuds with (i) the Dumars, and (ii) the Wanechis of the Sinjawi Tahsil and (iii) the Tarak and (iv) the Shinwar *nomads* of Afghanistan who winter in the Duki Tahsil.

5. The dispute which led to bloodshed last year between the Lunis of the Duki Tahsil and the Kharots from across the border over grazing limits and had abated only on the *nomads* going back for the summer, was revived with the return of *nomads* from Afghanistan. Feeling ran high between the parties throughout the winter but fortunately there was no fresh breach of the peace. The case was finally decided by a special Jirga just after the close of the year. After balancing injuries, etc., received on the two sides, the Lunis had to pay Rs. 600 as compensation to the Kherots while the Afghan *nomads* have been prohibited from encamping or grazing their flocks and cattle in future within three miles of a settlement of local people or their crops.

6. Last year Mir Hamza, on attaining majority, was allowed to take charge of the Hamzazai tribe as Sardar. This was followed by disputes and friction between him and Khan Sahib Saidu Khan his uncle and late guardian and the *de facto* head of the tribe. The differences which had been growing in bitterness and dividing the tribe into two hostile groups were composed by an amicable settlement after the close of the year.

7. The control and management of the *Berun-i-Burjiat* portion of the Leghari Barkhan tract having been transferred from the Leghari Sardars to Government, an area of some 23,000 acres of culturable land became available for distribution among tenants. The Marris, whose country borders the tract and who find it a good grazing ground and some of whom are already there as tenants-at-will, were quick to realise the possibilities of the situation and applications poured in from them for the grant of lands for cultivation. At the same time many of the old tenants (Khetrans and Bugtis) who had left the lands many years ago are anxious to return. The adjustment of the rival claims, complicated as these are by tribal animosities, is still under consideration. It is hoped that a *modus vivendi* will be reached, especially as the Khetran Sardar is showing good sense in the matter.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

8. The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

| | During the year 1926. | During the year 1927. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal . . . . . | 907 | 895 | 12 |
| Civil . . . . . | 1,597 | 1,409 | 188 |
| TOTAL . | 2,504 | 2,304 | 200 |

No Jirgas could be held at Gumbaz in 1927 owing to the visit to Baluchistan of His Excellency the Viceroy; and the attempted round up of Murad Ali in January 1928 led to the adjournment of most of the cases in which Marris were involved. Some 221 such cases were therefore marked to be put up to the Jirgas at Gumbaz in April 1928.

9. Fines imposed in political cases amounted to Rs 88,896 as against Rs 73,044 in the previous year. Realisation, including arrears, aggregated Rs. 35,348 as against Rs. 29,009 in the previous year.

In the majority of cases compensation was made payable by instalments. It should be noted that fines are almost entirely by way of compensation, *viz.*, blood-money, value of property looted, etc. Of the sum recovered, Rs. 34,043 were accordingly paid as compensation and the balance credited to Government.

10. The Sardars and headmen in general co-operated heartily and the Jirgas worked extremely well and cases were properly and satisfactorily settled.

*General.*

11. On the evening of the 18th February 1928 an idol was stolen from the temple of the Sanatan Dharm Sabha in Loralai. The idol was subsequently found in a nulla broken. Two Sikhs and a Hindu confessed to the crime. There was considerable excitement among the local Hindus which abated when the culprits were arrested and prosecuted. The parties finally settled the affair among themselves.

*District Levies.*

12. The total number of permanent District and Postal Levies at the close of the year stood at 395. The expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,85,700 of which the Postal Levies contributed Rs. 21,486 and travelling allowance of Levy Moharrirs Rs. 493.

Their work and conduct were generally satisfactory.

## APPENDIX IV.

## ZHOB DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

1. Despite a drought during the year and consequent lack of grazing and increased cost of living the peace and tranquility of the district remained undisturbed. To a great extent this satisfactory state of affairs must be attributed to the opening of the railway as far as Killa Saifulla and the extension work from there to Fort Sandeman. The extension has been hailed by the local people with great satisfaction and the petty contracts on this work and on the Fort Sandeman-Killa Saifulla Road have helped the tribesmen financially. All escorts for the railway construction gangs have been formed from local men who, working under their own headmen, have carried out their duties excellently. No untoward incident occurred during the embankment, etc., work which was spread over a distance of ninety miles and on which at times 2,000 down country coolies were employed. The tribesmen were continually being called on for picquets for the Fort Sandeman-Killa Saifulla road as it is necessary to picquet this road whenever it is used by British Officers. The road is now being made fit for fast motor traffic from Fort Sandeman to Quetta.

2. No transborder raids of importance have occurred and the Sulemankhels and Wazirs gave little trouble. The immunity that the district has enjoyed from Waziri raiders is attributed entirely to the "Rahdari" system that has been enforced where Wazirs are concerned. A large number of the Arozai Hassankhel Sheranis returned to their homes after having been in Afghanistan for some eighteen years. So far they have given no trouble. The Minzai Sulemankhels wintered in the Lower Zhob as usual but other sections of this tribe, against whom large decrees are outstanding, were conspicuous by their absence.

3. The Zhob graziers who spend the summer in Afghanistan had no complaints to make against Afghan Officials or Afghan Khassedars of ill-treatment.

4. The Zhob Levy Corps carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

5. The Sherani Scouts and Auxiliaries also worked well.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

6. The Jirgas worked satisfactorily and very few decisions were challenged. The number of cases decided in 1927 as compared with 1926 was :—

| — | 1927. | 1926. |
|---|---|---|
| Criminal | 521 | 451 |
| Civil | 545 | 458 |
| Revenue | 211 | 148 |
| TOTAL | 1,277 | 1,057 |

Punishment was awarded to 146 persons as compared with ninety-three in 1926, while 194 persons were called upon to furnish security. Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 19,542 against Rs. 14,390 in the preceding year. All the fines except a sum of Rs. 1,671, which is due to Government, are payable to private individuals as compensation. The recoveries of fines imposed in previous years amounted to Rs. 20,770, while Rs. 268 were collected on account of fines inflicted in 1927.

*Zhob Levy Corps.*

7. Throughout the year the Corps was kept up to strength and a good class of recruit was enlisted. The extra Company sanctioned in March 1927 was raised within six weeks.

8. The following posts were held by the Zhob Levy Corps during the year:—

*Lower Zhob.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Miralikhel | 60 Rifles. |
| Moghalkot | 62 „ |
| Ahmadi Dirga | 43 „ |

*Upper Zhob.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Gwal Haiderzai | 47 Rifles. |
| Killa Saifulla | 51 „ |
| Hindubagh | 43 „ |
| Murgha Faqirzai | 61 „ |
| Loeband | 56 „ |
| Sharan Jogezai | 65 „ |
| Ashewat, Shinghar | Summer only. |

9. The high standard of Musketry was maintained. The discipline of the Corps was good on the whole.

10. In March trouble arose at the Sharan Jogezai post between the Jawakis and Gallis in the Adamkhel Company. This was satisfactorily settled.

11. The health of the Corps has been good generally. Malaria and Frontier sores were prevalent in the late summer and autumn. There were sixteen cases of pneumonia in the Corps and two deaths.

12. The health of the animals was good.

*General remarks.*

13. In April His Excellency the Viceroy visited the district, this being the first visit paid by a Viceroy since the establishment of the

Zhob Agency. His Excellency flew towards Kajuri Kach on the afternoon of the 25th April 1927 and returned to Quetta by air on the morning of the following day.

14. A few days previously His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India also paid a visit to the district by road and flew towards Dera Ismail Khan the next day.

15. During the year the Government of India sanctioned a preliminary exploration of the Gumal river and its tributaries with a view to ascertaining whether detailed surveys of "Delay Reservoir" sites were available. The scheme for the Zhob river, which is one of the tributaries of the Gumal, is on similar lines.

The Survey party arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 30th October. The two sites were duly visited. This was followed by a visit by Mr. Oram, the Superintending Engineer, in the first week of December. A detailed report on the subject was awaited when the year closed.

16. The Railway to Killa Saifulla was completed and thrown open to goods and passenger traffic. Its extension to Fort Sandeman is expected to bring greater peace and contentment to the district as a whole.

17. From the agricultural point of view the year was a bad one, the lack of rain throughout the district being most serious while there was a plague of locusts which did great damage There were, however, good rains towards the close of the year and the prospects of the *rabi* crops were good when the year closed.

18. During the year there were two cases of desertion from the Hazara Pioneers working on the Killa Saifulla Railway Extension line. In the first case seven men deserted from Killa Saifulla *en bloc* on the night of the 29/30th October with their rifles and ammunition. Two of them, with their rifles, equipment, etc., were arrested while the remaining five men are still at large.

19. In the second case three men deserted from their camp at Bahramkhel near Shinghar on the night of the 5/6th November. This party took with them their rifles and 1,150 rounds of ammunition. Only one man with his rifles and 50 rounds of ammunition was captured. The other two are still at large.

20. The Zhob Levy Corps continued to show its usual vigilance and to escort the Punjab convoys.

## APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

*District Levies.*

1. The number of Levies employed at the close of the year as compared with the previous year was as under :—

| | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
|---|---|---|
| Bolan Posts and Railway Levies . . . | 108 | 108 |
| Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies . . . | 15 | 15 |
| Kachhi Railway Levies . . . . . | ... | 18 |
| | 123 | 141 |

The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 55,068 against Rs. 50,904 last year. The main reason for the increase is the inclusion of the Kachhi Railway Levies in the Agency with effect from 1st April 1927.

The Levies performed their duties satisfactorily.

*Civil and Criminal Justice (Jirgas).*

2. Thirty-three Criminal and seventy-six Civil cases were decided by Jirga during the year under report. The subjoined table compares the figures for the past two years.

| | Pending from last year. | Instituted during the year. | Decided during the year. | Pending at the close of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Criminal.* | | | | |
| 1926 . . . . . | 14 | 35 | 30 | 19 |
| 1927 . . . . . | 19 | 31 | 33 | 17 |
| *Civil.* | | | | |
| 1926 . . . . . | 2 | 25 | 24 | 3 |
| 1927 . . . . . | 3 | 92 | 76 | 19 |

*Attitude of tribes.*

3. The attitude of the tribes was uniformly good and calls for no remarks.

## APPENDIX VI.

## CHAGAI DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

1. The Jamaldinis, Badinis and Mengals continue to be on unfriendly terms with each other. They find it almost impossible to settle inter-tribal cases without outside assistance, and are divided into factions within each tribe. Consequently, the authority of the three Sardars is weak, but their attitude towards Government has been satisfactory.

2. The Sinjerani Sardar continues to exercise a good influence over his tribe and can be relied upon to settle cases and keep on good terms with the Sinjeranis of the Helmand. There were no raids of importance from across the Afghan Border during the year. The credit for this must be shared between the Sinjerani Sardar and Mir Yakub Khan, the Sarhaddar of the Sinjerani country. A raid from across the Persian Border organised by Mir Nausherwan, brother of Dost Muhammad of Bampur, resulted in the theft of 100 Reki camels from Isa Tahir.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

3 The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 189 (Civil 83, Revenue 28, Criminal 78) as against 132 for the year 1926.

4. The total amount of fines imposed during 1927, was Rs. 1,525. The amount realised during the year on account of fines was Rs. 2,075 as detailed below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| For 1919 | 1,500 |
| For 1926 | 500 |
| For 1927 | 75 |
| Total | 2,075 |

Of the amount realised Rs. 60 was paid on account of compensation and the balance credited into the Treasury.

Out of the fines imposed during the year a sum of Rs. 450 was remitted by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and in lieu of the remaining unrecovered fine, the persons on whom it was imposed are undergoing imprisonment.

5. In almost all cases the findings arrived at by Jirga were accepted.

*Levies.*

6. *Tribal Levies.*—The strength of the tribal levies remained unaltered during the year under report. The tribal responsibility scheme has worked satisfactorily though not severely tested. The tribal levies

helped the general administration of the Agency by serving summonses, escorting prisoners and officials, watching crops and assisting travellers. In November 1927 two of the Sinjerani Levies who were escorting the Patwari of the Chagai Circle in the Dalbandin Tahsil were attacked by a Nurzai caravan returning to Afghanistan and two rifles, some ammunitions, clothes and cash were carried off. Prompt enquiries revealed the fact that the headman of the caravan was still at Dalbandin. He was arrested and made to deposit Rs. 1,100 (Kabulis) and, on his agreeing to return the stolen property within four months or forfeit his deposit, was allowed to return to Afghanistan. Subsequently a representative was sent to negotiate a settlement and full compensation has been exacted and paid from the deposit.

The only tribal sardar who has really full control over his tribe is Sardar Taj Muhammad, Sinjerani. The following incident indicates the extent of his influence. On or about December 1st, 1927, thirty camels belonging to a person named Sakhi Mirak Amirzai Mengal of Chagai were carried off by the followers of Khan Muhammad Khan, Dahezai Mengal of Afghanistan. In retaliation, Sakhi Mirak abstracted seventy-six camels of the Dahezai Mengals from Afghanistan. Khan Muhammad then collected a party to attack Sakhi Mirak. The Tahsildar, Dalbandin, and Sardar Taj Muhammad Khan were sent to the spot and succeeded in persuading Khan Muhammad Khan to disperse his party. The stolen camels were returned by both sides and the dispute subsequently settled before the Sinjerani Sardar to the satisfaction of all parties. The dispute has been going on for the last seven years.

*Chagai Levy Corps.*

7. Honorary Lieutenant Mir Ahmed Yar Khan was attached to the Chagai Levy Corps as Adjutant from 1st May 1927 to 31st March 1928. The Musketry training of the Corps has been carried out under his personal supervision. Two Indian Officers, one Non-Commissioned Officer and three sepoys received four months' training with the regular detachment at Dalbandin and have now returned to their posts, where serious training has begun.

Besides guarding the railway line beyond Dalbandin and the Persian Border from Robat to Gwalishtap, the Corps has also been used to protect Shorarud. In addition, an escort was provided for the survey party under Major Glennie, who left Nok-Kundi on the 28th February 1928 on a month's investigation in the neighbourhood of the Hamun-i-Mashkel. The party returned without incident.

An inspection of the frontier in December 1927 showed that the continuance of the Chagai Levy Corps on a temporary basis since its inception was not proving conducive to the maintenance of an efficient protective Corps, many important questions of recruiting and conditions of service having had to await a decision on this point. The existing conditions are an unsatisfactory makeshift which accounted largely for the following incidents which occurred during the year :—

1. On the 28th December 1927 information was received that Damanis were preparing for a raid on Isa Tahir in the

Sinjerani tribal areas. A party of the Chagai Levy Corps thereupon occupied Isa Tahir and a warning was given to the herdsmen, most of whom moved north of the Railway. No further trace of the raiders being found the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge proceeded to Gwalishtap and rang up Sohtagan. He was apparently informed that the raiders had returned across the border, so took his party back to Nok-Kundi. That evening the raiders descended on Isa Tahir and carried off 100 camels. The Non-Commissioned Officer was suspended pending further enquiries, and he will shortly resign from the Corps.

2. On the night of the 1st January 1928 two camels of the Chagai Levy Corps post at Warechah Station were carried off by unknown raiders from under the very nose of the sentry. The party on duty at the post was immediately transferred to its platoon headquarters to do double duty for a month.

3. A Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the pumping station at Ahmedwal remained absent from his post without permission for some weeks. He was also concerned in the embezzlement of the pay of two of his sepoys. For these reasons, as well as for the direct disobedience of orders, he was suspended and has since been dismissed.

4. A proposal for the increase of the Corps by 150 men is under the consideration of the Government of India. When this is sanctioned the military detachments on the railway will be withdrawn and the whole frontier from Kurrain in Shorarud to Gwalishtap as well as the railway will be entrusted to the Chagai Levy Corps.

*General remarks.*

8. Trains continued to run twice a week from Ahmedwal to Duzdap and *vice versâ* and there has been no change in the enhanced rates of railway fares and freight. Heavy rains in February 1928 breached the line between Kishingi and Nushki and between Ahmedwal and Padag Road. The train service was only interrupted for four days.

## B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

## APPENDIX VII.

## KALAT STATE.

*General and Political.*

1. It is a matter for regret that the health of His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, showed no sign of improvement during the year.

2. His Highness the Khan's brother Mir Shah Nawaz Khan and niece Bibi Jan Bibi died in January 1927.

3. On the occasion of his visit to Baluchistan in April, His Excellency the Viceroy was met on arrival at Quetta by a deputation consisting of Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, Wazir-i-Azam, and four members of the State Council, who presented a Kharita on behalf of His Highness the Khan. The State Stud at Mustung was visited by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

4. Peace and tranquillity prevailed throughout the State during the year and only a few minor incidents gave rise to any anxiety. Certain members of the Rind tribe, who had migrated to Persian territory as a protest against the liberation of their slaves, committed a few dacoities near the border. None of these was of a serious nature and the majority of the protesting emigrants returned to their homes before the close of the year. During the autumn some excitement was caused in Jhalawan by the appearance of a fanatical preacher who styled himself Haji Syed Abdullah Shah, but who was believed to be a Brahui. His violent discourses attracted a considerable number of followers from the Mengal tribe and his arrest was considered necessary. Steps were taken to surround him in the hills, and in order to avoid arrest by the Mengal Sardar he threw himself down from a precipice and, though brought into Khozdar by lorry, he succumbed to his injuries.

*Administration of land and water.*

5. The total land revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 8,06,807, against Rs. 7,79,962 for the last year, an increase of Rs. 26,845.

*Legislation and Protection.*

6. 1,419 Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam during the year and 568 cases were decided by the Niabat Courts including that of the Naib Wazir-i-Azam. Most of the cases were decided by Jirga, Arbitration, or Shariat, or by compromise.

The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners confined in the Mastung Jail and in the various Niabat Lockups was eighty-nine and 166, respectively. The health of the prisoners was, on the whole, good. Efforts are made to train them in agriculture and other industrial arts.

*Military Forces.*

7. His Highness the Khan's irregular troops consisted of 239 men as against 242 in the last year.

For the general administration of the country the State maintains Levies, whose strength at the close of the year was 692. A portion of the Levies is armed with M.H. Rifles and M.L E. Carbines.

His Highness the Khan also possesses 100 Snider Rifles and thirty-five old pattern Muzzle loading Cannons of which only twelve are serviceable.

*Weather and Crops.*

8. In respect of cultivation the year was an average one. Prices continued to rule high but control of the export of all grains from the State limits tended to keep prices down.

*Irrigation.*

9. The Lehri Khanwah Scheme was continued and a sum of Rs. 10,154 was expended on it during the year. The Zemindars also helped by personal labour. For some years past efforts have been made to block, by means of Bands, that portion of the flood water which formerly ran to waste. These have met with success, the result being that about 10,000 acres of barren land have been brought under cultivation.

Proposals to bring under cultivation large tracts of uncultivated land in Dasht (Makran) and in the levy tracts in Las Bela by the construction of Bands are under consideration.

*Trade.*

10. Imports into Pasni totalled Rs. 3,51,200 as against Rs. 3,26,650 last year. Exports from Pasni for Karachi, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,65,325 against Rs. 3,55,650 last year. The imports from, and exports to, Persia *vid* Pasni totalled Rs. 9,600 and Rs. 80,800 against Rs. 11,130 and Rs. 84,000, respectively, in 1926-27.

11. The income from customs duty amounted to Rs. 93,410 as compared with Rs. 75,005 for the preceding year.

In order to develop the date trade of Makran, some of the best samples of Panjgur dates were despatched to England, and it is now being considered whether this trade can be made profitable.

*Communications.*

12. Some 2,000 miles of road construction have been completed in various parts of the State, *viz.*, Sarawan, Jhalawan, Kachhi and

Makran. These roads, which are maintained in good condition, are proving very useful, particularly the lengths between Quetta and Kalat, Khozdar and Saruna, Kotira-Hab and Karachi.

The Kalat State limit ends at Lak Tirpori, between Saruna and Katira, and from there the Las Bela limits extend as far as Hab.

*Revenue and Finance.*

13. The income of the State during the year from all sources, including subsidies and Quit rents, amounted to Rs. 17,78,417 and the total expenditure to Rs. 13,40,502 against Rs. 18,49,333 and Rs. 13,81,814 respectively, for the preceding year, resulting in a surplus for the year of Rs. 4,37,915.

14. Makran Revenues are improving. The income of this branch for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,03,881 which exceeds the income (Rs. 1,86,853) for the last year by Rs. 17,028. Similarly the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,16,533 thus exceeding the expenditure (Rs. 1,11,062) for the last year by 5,271. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 87,548 in the year under report.

15. At the close of the year the credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 27,48,944 against Rs. 23,11,029 in the preceding year, showing an increse of Rs. 4,37,915. Of this credit balance of Rs. 27,48,944 a sum of Rs. 23,00,000 is invested in Government loans and about Rs. 57,000 is lent out in Taccavi and other necessary advances. In addition, the State realises interest on the Khan's money amounting to Rs. 41,50,000 which is invested in Government Promissory Notes of 1865.

*Hospitals.*

16. The State maintains the following six hospitals :—

1. Mastung in Sarawan.
2. Khozdar in Jhalawan.
3. Bhag in Kachhi.
4. Gandawa in Kachhi.
5. Lehri in Kachhi.
6. Turbat in Makran.

During the year 110,437 patients were treated. In addition to the hospitals mentioned above there are hospitals at Kalat, Panjgur and Mand which are maintained by Government and a hospital at Mastung Road maintained by the Church Missionary Society. The last named hospital is transferred to Dadur during the winter.

The general health of the people was good and there were no epidemics.

The disadvantages of administering opium to young children were given wide publicity in the State and the results obtained during the year were good.

*Education.*

17. There are the following boys' schools in the State :—

1. Mastung Middle School.
2. Kalat Primary School.
3. Pringabad Primary School.
4. Wali Khan Primary School.
5. Khuzdar Primary School.
6. Dhadur Primary School.
7. Bhag Primary School.
8. Gandawa Primary School.
9. Lehri Primary School.
10. Turbat Primary School.
11. Panjgur Primary School in Makran.
12. Pansi Primary School.

The total number of students on the rolls was 625.

In order to give practical training in agricultural matters to the students of Mastung School, a small piece of land has been set aside where the boys are taught methods of sowing and reaping different grains.

*The State Stud.*

18. There was no epidemic disease among the Stud animals during the year and their general condition was good. Some of the horses competed in the Quetta, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Ambala, Meerut and Lucknow races, and won stakes amounting to Rs. 15,597 and four Silver Cups.

19. Twelve horses of the State Stud were entered in the Imperial Delhi Horse Show held in February 1928. Of these, four animals won Silver Cups and cash prizes aggregating Rs. 135 in various classes.

20. Some horses of the State Stud were also shown in the Military and Civil Horse Shows held at Quetta and Sibi and were awarded prizes aggregating Rs. 990 cash, three Silver Cups, two Silver Medals and nine Sanads.

*Topographical Surveys.*

21. A survey of some 2,456 square miles in Kachhi in the vicinity of Dhadar, Bhag, Lehri and Temple Dera, with a small portion in the hills of Sarawan, east of Johan, was carried out during the year, and also the triangulation, in anticipation of detail survey, of some 1,565 square miles in Jhalawan, Sarawan and Kachhi in the area between Surab, Gandava and Nuttal.

*Makran Levy Corps.*

22. There were two cases of indiscipline which were referred to a Jigra and the men concerned sentenced to imprisonment.

*Strength.*

23. The strength of the Makran Levy Corps at the close of the year was eleven Indian Officers and 439 other ranks.

*Detachments.*

24. Detachments of the Makran Levy Corps were located at the following places at the close of the year :—

Panjgur (Headquarters).
Grawag.
Gar.
Sar Parom.
Turbat.
Mand.
Suntsar.
Sohtagan.

During the course of the year, a detachment of the Corps was sent to Jhalawan while a small party from Mand was posted at Kucho.

25. Operations against Nauroz Khan, Zarakzai, and his gang were undertaken by a detachment of the Makran Levy Corps. When moving into the Mullah District the detachment came across Nauroz Khan's party and a fight ensued on the 28th August in which one Lance-Naik of the Corps was killed and one Havildar was wounded. On the other side four men were killed and two wounded. Nauroz Khan managed, however, to escape into Afghanistan.

*Upkeep.*

26. The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 3,32,568.

*Health.*

27. There was no epidemic disease during the year. Four men of the Makran Levy Corps died, two in Panjgur Hospital, one from the effects of injuries inflicted on him by a *Mast* camel of the Corps and the other of pneumonia. One man was killed in action against Nauroz Khan in Jhalawan while another died while on escort duty at Tump.

*Transport.*

28. There was no difficulty in obtaining camels when required.

*General.*

29. Service in the Makran Levy Corps has been declared to be pensionable with effect from the 27th October 1927.

## APPENDIX VIII.

### TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

*Sarawan.*

1. Khan Bahadur Haji Mir Bahawal Khan, the Satakzai Sardar, died at Zarkhu on the 13th July after a prolonged illness. He was one of the oldest Sarawan Sardars and held the Sardari for some thirty-five years. He abdicated in favour of his son in 1920 and since then had lived in retirement.

2. On the night of the 11th November a gang of five men killed one Taj Muhammad, Mengal, at Baragh Kalan in the Mastung ilaqa, and carried off thirteen camels across the border.

*Jhalawan.*

3. In the month of April Sardar Rasul Bakhsh, Zarakzai, married his brother's widow, the aunt of the Jatak Sardar, thereby bringing the total of his wives to a figure beyond the number allowed by Islamic Law. This greatly incensed the Jatak Sardar who proceeded to collect some adherents and attacked a Zarakzai hamlet in revenge for the insult offered to his family. The dispute was eventually compromised between the two Sardars in the presence of the Kalat Jirga who recommended that Sardar Rasul Bakhsh's affairs should be taken under the Court of Wards.

During the year Mir Nauroz Khan, Zarakzai, the notorious firebrand who escaped from the Sukkur Jail in 1926, collected a number of tribesmen and took up his residence in the Zahri hills. As Sardar Rasul Bakhsh was unable to control the situation, operations against Nauroz were entrusted to the District Levies and the Mekran Levy Corps. The latter eventually got into touch with the gang and put them to flight with a loss of four killed and two wounded. Nauroz Khan, with his chief adherent Ali Dost Sannari took refuge in Afghan territory in October and was still there at the close of the year.

4. During the month of November a fanatic named Abdulla Shah, who claimed to be a Syed and a disciple of Pir Muhammad Umer of Quetta, appeared in Jhalawan and commenced preaching '*Ghaza*' among the Mengals. Arrangements to put an end to his mischievous activities were concerted by the Mengal Sardar and the State Mastaufi at Khozdar who succeeded in surrounding him in the hills near Isa Kushta. Abdulla Shah refused to surrender and threw himself down a precipice. Though removed to hospital at Khozdar, he succumbed to his injuries.

*Kachhi.*

5. In July Sardar Bakhtiar Khan, Dombki, was reconciled with Mir Baluch Khan, Dombki, who formerly acted as his Sarbarah. To strengthen the reconciliation, Baluch Khan's daughter was betrothed, and subsequently married to the Sardar.

*Kharan.*

6. In May one Ibrahim, Yallanzai Reki, a notorious thief, was arrested, with four companions, by the Naib of Ladgasht, while on a marauding expedition in Kharan. The men were tried by Jirga and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from ten years to two years.

*Makran.*

7. One Bahar Rind of Mand who was arrested in connection with a charge of murder escaped from the custody of two tribal levies who were in charge of him, taking with him a Government ·303 rifle belonging to one of the escort.

8. On the night of the 10th November the Sung Post, three miles from the Suntsar Levy Post, was raided and burnt. Telegraph wires were also cut and the Jamadar of the post was wounded. A Makran Levy Corps party went in pursuit but failed to come up with the raiders.

9. On the night of the 12th November a party of Rinds who had absconded to Persian territory in connection with the abolition of slavery, committed a dacoity against one of their fellow tribesmen near Mand. A party of the Makran Levy Corps went in pursuit and came up with them on the Persian side of the border. The Rinds opened fire on the party who returned it killing one Rind and capturing eight men, forty camels and one ·303 rifle.

10. As a protest against His Highness the Khan's decree abolishing slavery, a number of Rinds from Mand abandoned their homes and migrated to Persian territory during the earlier months of the year. They committed a few minor raids and cut the telegraph wires on one or two occasions but suffered reprisals at the hands of the Makran Levy Corps as indicated above. Eventually the Political Agent visited Mand and on the 30th November issued a proclamation to the absconders requiring them to return to their homes under pain of having their property and land confiscated by the State Authorities. This action had the desired result and by the end of the year 106 out of 280 families had returned to Mand.

It may be mentioned that eighty-five more families returned almost immediately after the close of the year and only about forty are now absconding.

*Transborder.*

11. Mir Ghulam Rasul of Sib (in Persian Baluchistan) died towards the end of January. An attempt by Mir Dost Muhammad, Baranzai, to take possession of Ghulam Rasul's fort was frustrated by the latter's son, Muhammad Shah.

*Las Bela.*

12. During the year a number of complaints were lodged against the Jam Sahib's administration by certain leading Runjhas. These complaints were subsequently withdrawn, but were renewed towards the close of the year. They are still under investigation.

*General.*

13. Owing to continued ill-health, His Highness the Khan was unable to be present in Quetta on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, but all the Kalat Sardars save three were present, including the Kharan Sardar and representatives from Makran.

14. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency and the Hon'ble Sir Frederick Johnston, Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, visited Mastug on the 24th April where they inspected the State Stud.

15. An important modification of Customary Law, as prevailing in the Kalat State, was established during the year by a decision arrived at among the Sarawan and Jhalawan Sardars. Formerly it was the custom to hold that adultery was proved by a mere statement to that effect by the aggrieved husband; in future Jirgas will demand definite evidence of misconduct.

16. Nawab Qaiser Khan, Magassi, died at Multan on the 15th September. The division of his property will probably furnish material for prolonged litigation among the members of his family.

17. Mir Shah Nawaz, son of the late Khan Khudadad Khan by a Suret, died at Sibi on the 20th January.

## APPENDIX IX.

### LAS BELA STATE.

1. The Jam Sahib and his family enjoyed good health throughout the year. A daughter was born to him in August. The connection between the Jam and the Mengal Sardar was strengthened by the following matrimonial alliances. The Jam Sahib married the Sardar's sister and betrothals were concluded between Mir Ghulam Dastgir and the Sardar's second sister, and between the Sardar's brother and a daughter of the Jam Sahib.

The Jam Sahib's Musahib was granted a pension with effect from 1st August and the post of Musahib was abolished.

2. The Political charge of the State was held by Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Keyes, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., from 1st April 1927 to 11th July 1927 ; by Mr. C. L. Corfield, M.C., I.C.S., from 12th July 1927 to 31st October 1927 ; again by Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Keyes, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., from 1st November 1927 to 11th March 1928, and by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Brett, C.I.E., from 12th March 1928 to 31st March 1928.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes visited the State and Levy Tracts at the end of December. Mr. C. L. Corfield, M.C., Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, visited Bela during May.

4. A reconnaissance party consisting of two British Engineer Officers visited the Levy Tracts and Bela in November 1927.

5. The post of Wazir was held by Agha Mir Yakub Shah throughout the year.

*Administration of Land.*

6. There was no change in land taxation. The revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 80,089 against 96,693 in the previous year. It was realised in full. The decrease is largely due to the fact that locusts appeared twice in the State in large swarms and caused considerable damage.

*Protection and Legislation.*

7. The State Lassi (local) Fauj consisted of fifty-eight men and the Military Police of sixty men as last year.

8. *Armament.*—There are three serviceable muzzle loading country cannons, seventy Maskati rifles of M. H. pattern and fifty Martini-Henry rifles, in the State.

9. *Village Watchmen.*—The State Levies who are responsible for village watch and ward police duties as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State, numbered 114 as against 112 last year.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions was 383 including twenty-six from the previous year. Of these 373 were disposed of, leaving ten pending.

These cases involved the arrest of 660 persons of whom 156 were convicted and 503 released and the case of the remaining one was under consideration at the close of the year. No capital sentence was passed. There were seven cases of murder, one pending from last year; nine cases of adultery and three cases of suicide. The majority of the remaining cases related to crimes of a petty nature.

Fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 13,957 while Rs. 2,575 were outstanding from the preceding year. Of the total, Rs. 6,806 were realised, Rs. 7,405 were written off and Rs. 180 were remitted on account of the death of the accused, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 2,140.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 7,884 out of which Rs. 3,930 were recovered as against Rs. 3,131 in the preceding year.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The following Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases were disposed of during the years 1926-27 and 1927-28:—

| | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil | 1,174 | 1,010 |
| Revenue | 732 | 818 |
| Miscellaneous | 87 | 82 |
| Execution | 180 | 183 |

*Production and Distribution.*

12. *Weather and Crops.*—The Kharif crops were greatly damaged by locusts as well as by a disease locally known as '*Bidrang*'.

The statement below shows the wholesale prices per maund of Ghee, Wool and Goat-hair current in the State during the year:—

| | Ghee. | Goat-hair. | Wool. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Permanent owners | 54—57 | 18—20 | 24—25 |
| Nomads | 52—55 | 16—17 | 24—25 |

13. *Irrigation.*—The Jezan Band in the Shah Lakhra Niabat was washed away by floods in the Purali River at a time when only half of the land under it was irrigated. It was, however, repaired.

An old Karez in the Kanraj Niabat was repaired and cleaned resulting in a good flow of water.

14. *Wages and Labour.*—There was no change in wages or labour conditions during the year.

15. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Exports chiefly consisted of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, coriander seed, mung, til seed, woollen sacks, saddle bags, Gum and Gugal. Wool and ghee are chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves and ropes.

Trade continued to improve and the duty collected amounted to Rs. 2,14,366 as against Rs. 1,88,194 in the preceding year. This increase is largely due to the growing use of motor transport for the

import and export of merchandise and to greater vigilance on the part of officials.

16. *Communications.*—The existing Karachi-Bela and Hab-Kotira roads were maintained by the State at a cost of Rs. 10,820 against Rs. 10,165 last year.

*Revenue and Finance.*

17. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,77,726 against Rs. 3,86,794 last year. The expenditure, including that on Public Works, amounted to Rs. 3,45,209 against Rs. 3,38,087 last year.

*Vital Statistics.*

18. The State maintains two Civil Dispensaries, at Bela and Uthal. No case of plague occurred during the year.

Small-pox broke out in the Kanraj *ilaqa* during April but there were no deaths.

374 operations were performed and 1,016 persons were vaccinated during the year, against 323 and 513, respectively, last year.

The number of patients treated was 31,230 against 31,469 last year.

*Education.*

19. The State maintains two (Upper) Primary Schools, at Bela and Uthal. The total number of boys on the rolls was 174 as against 162 last year.

The Khoja community's school at Ormara continued to be supported by His Highness the Agha Khan. The cost of maintenance of the State Schools amounted to Rs. 3,378 against Rs. 3,962 in the preceding year.

# APPENDICES TO PART II.

## APPENDIX I.

### Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1927-28 with those of the preceding year :—

| Particulars. | 1926-27. | 1927-28. | Difference +increase —decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *I.—Gross demand.* | | | |
| (*a*) Arrears for previous year | 15,190 | 1,11,984 | +96,794 |
| (*b*) Current year's demand | 12,83,097 | 11,10,115 | —1,72,982 |
| Total . | 12,98,287 | 12,22,099 | —76,188 |
| *II.—Collections.* | | | |
| (*a*) Arrears for previous year | 2,212 | 1,08,992 | +1,06,780 |
| (*b*) Current year's collections | 9,91,083 | 9,07,041 | —84,042 |
| Total . | 9,93,295 | 10,16,033 | +22,738 |
| *III.—Amounts not recovered.* | | | |
| (*a*) Remissions . . . | 92,157 | 64,429 | —27,728 |
| (*b*) Malkana . . . | 53,261 | 43,672 | —9,589 |
| (*c*) Suspensions . . . | 1,10,532 | 27,598 | —82,934 |
| (*d*) Grain & Cash Allowances | 47,590 | 68,207 | +20,617 |
| (*e*) Arrears . . . | 1,452 | 2,160 | +708 |
| (*f*) Miscellaneous . . | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total . | 3,04,992 | 2,06,066 | —98,926 |

This table does not include Rs. 3,566-12-9 on account of gross revenue of the Bolan Sub Tahsil which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

## APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I, giving the results exhibited in the subjoined table as compared with the figures of 1926-27. (Increase (+) Decrease (—).)

| Districts. | Demands. | Collections. |
|---|---|---|
| Quetta-Pishin . . . . . | —30,610 | +15,927 |
| Sibi . . . . . | +99,318 | +1,02,605 |
| Loralai . . . . . | —27,056 | —14,685 |
| Chagai . . . . . | —1,35,652 | —90,576 |
| Zhob . . . . . | +17,402 | +9,057 |
| Kalat . . . . . | +410 | +410 |
| Total . | —76,188 | +22,738 |

## APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the Remissions and Suspensions granted during 1927-28.

| District. | Tahsil. | Amount remitted. | Amount suspended. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Quetta-Pishin . . . . | Quetta . . | 2,549 | ... | |
| Loralai . . . . . | Bori . . | *G. T. 264 | ... | *Grazing Tax. |
| | | 3,677 | ... | |
| | Duki . . | 1,241 | ... | |
| | Sinjawi . . | 33 | ... | |
| | Barkhan . . | 178 | ... | |
| Chagai . . . . . | Nushki . . | 11,157 | ... | |
| | | G. T. 2,315 | ... | |
| | Dalbandin . | 1,247 | ... | |
| | | G. T. 2,897 | ... | |
| | Shorarud . . | 251 | ... | |
| | | G. T. 89 | ... | |
| Zhob . . . . . | Fort Sandeman . | 1,014 | ... | |
| Sibi . . . . . | Nasirabad . | 36,894 | 1,598 | |
| | Shahrig . . | 623 | ... | |
| | Sibi . . | ... | 26,000 | |
| Total . | | 64,429 | 27,598 | |

## APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

| Tahsil. | 1926-27 Rate per maund. | 1927-28 Rate per maund. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. |
| Quetta | 4 0 0 to 5 11 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Chaman | ..... | 4 4 0 |
| Pishin | 4 0 0 to 5 10 6 | 5 0 0 |
| Bori | 3 5 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Barkhan | 3 5 0 | 4 3 0 |
| Duki | 3 2 0 | 4 6 6 |
| Sinjawi | 3 13 6 | 5 5 0 |
| Musakhel | 2 12 0 | 4 2 0 |
| Fort Sandeman | 4 0 0 | 4 12 0 |
| Killa Saifulla | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 |
| Hindubagh | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Sibi | 4 9 6 to 5 7 6 | 4 12 0 to 5 4 6 |
| Shahrig | 3 4 0 | 4 4 0 to 4 4 9 |
| Kohlu | 3 1 3 | 4 2 0 |
| Nushki | 4 0 0 | 4 4 0 |
| Dalbandin | 3 15 0 | 3 12 0 |
| Shorarud | 4 0 0 | 3 15 0 |
| Bolan | 4 6 0 | 4 12 0 |

## APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

| Station. | April 1927 (per rupee). | March 1928 (per rupee). |
|---|---|---|
| *Wheat.* | Seers. Chh. | Seers. Chh. |
| Quetta | 7 0 | 6 7 |
| Loralai | 8 12 | 7 0 |
| Fort Sandeman | 7 4 | 5 12 |
| Nushki | 8 8 (Second sort) | 7 6 (Second sort) |
| *Millet.* | | |
| Sibi | 9 6¼ | 10 0 |

## APPENDIX VI.

### Rainfall.

| Station. | Average for 10 years from 1911-12 to 1920-21. | 1925-26. | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quetta . . . . . | 8·25 | 7·80 | 10·50 | 5·67 |
| Sibi . . . . . | 5·47 | 3·09 | 8·71 | 2·11 |
| Harnai . . . . . | 11·68 | 11·76 | 22·91 | 8·07 |
| Loralai . . . . . | 9·80 | 5·35 | 9·83 | 5·08 |
| Fort Sandeman . . . . | 10·18 | 13·15 | 7·32 | 8·62 |
| Nushki . . . . . | 6·10 | 5·33* | 5·22* | 4·11 |
| Mach (Bolan) . . . . | 8·66 | 5·70 | 12·37 | 3·05 |

* Figures shown in table VI of the report for 1926-27 seem to have been shown incorrectly.

## APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 1,89,160 as compared with Rs. 1,09,495 in the previous yeas.

| District. | Land Improvement Loans Act. | | Agriculturists Loans Act. | | Total. | | Difference + increase — decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | |
| Quetta-Pishin . | 26,600 | 34,565 | 9,870 | 14,065 | 36,470 | 48,630 | +12,160 |
| Sibi . . . | 11,960 | 40,120 | 14,470 | 12,670 | 26,430 | 52,790 | +26,360 |
| Loralai . . | 810 | 560 | 10,190 | 20,440 | 11,000 | 21,000 | +10,000 |
| Zhob . . . | 8,390 | 12,360 | 18,605 | 27,170 | 26,995 | 39,530 | +12,535 |
| Chagai . . . | 3,650 | 8,800 | 4,950 | 17,910 | 8,600 | 26,710 | +18,110 |
| Kalat . . . | ... | 400 | ... | 100 | ... | 500 | +500 |
| Total . | 51,410 | 96,805 | 58,085 | 92,365 | 1,09,495 | 1,89,160 | +79,665 |

## APPENDIX VIII.

*Statement showing the number of schools and scholars as stood on 31st March 1928.*

| Description. | 1926-27. | | 1927-28. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of schools. | Number of scholars. | Number of schools. | Number of scholars. | |
| *For boys.* | | | | | |
| Normal school | 1 | 18 | 1 | 18 | |
| Secondary schools | 12 | 2,628 | 12 | 2,939 | |
| Primary schools of all kinds | 71 | 1,834 | 76 | 1,792 | |
| Total | 84 | 4,480 | 89 | 4,744 | |
| *Private schools.* | | | | | |
| (*a*) Mosque schools | 218 | 3,102 | 176 | 2,509 | |
| (*b*) Others | 1 | 220 | 1 | 208 | |
| Total | 219 | 3,322 | 177 | 2,717 | |
| *For Girls.* | | | | | |
| Secondary schools | 5 | 604 | 5 | 707 | |
| Primary schools | 3 | 180 | 3 | 193 | |
| Total | 8 | 784 | 8 | 900 | |
| European schools common to boys and girls. | 2 | 209 | 2 | 202 | |
| Grand Total | 313 | 8,795 | 276 | 8,563 | |

## APPENDIX IX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) | Secondary schools (boys) | 2,939 |
| | Primary schools (boys) | 1,792 |
| | Secondary schools (girls) | 707 |
| | Primary schools (girls) | 193 |
| | Normal schools (boys) | 13 |
| | European schools (boys) | 90 |
| | European schools (girls) | 112 |
| | Total | 5,846 |

Almost all of these schools have primary department attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed the number is distributed as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Europeans | 79 |
| Anglo-Indians | 67 |
| Indian Christians | 182 |
| Mohammadans | 2,988 |
| Hindus | 2,455 |
| Parsis | 45 |
| Others | 40 |
| Total | 5,846 |

# APPENDIX X.

## Municipal and Local Funds.

The following statement shows the opening balance of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds for the year 1927-28 :—

| Name of Fund. | Opening balance. | Receipts. | Total. | Expenditure. | Closing balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 1. Quetta Municipal Fund | 1,06,723 13 3 | 6,45,076 12 0 | 7,50,799 9 3 | 5,85,393 6 2 | 1,65,406 3 1 |
| Total | 1,06,723 13 3 | 6,45,076 12 0 | 7,50,799 9 3 | 5,85,393 6 2 | 1,65,406 3 1 |
| 2. *Sibi Bazar Fund* | 5,551 15 3 | 61,245 9 7 | 66,797 8 10 | 50,643 9 5 | 16,153 15 5 |
| 3. *Pishin Bazar Fund* | 80,061 2 0 | 1,89,612 0 1 | 2,69,673 2 1 | 1,88,720 12 2 | 80,952 5 11 |
| 4. Harnai Bazar Fund | 17,824 3 2 | 12,072 12 10 | 29,896 15 0 | 20,870 10 10 | 9,026 4 2 |
| 5. Loralai Town Fund | 3,490 10 3 | 51,001 7 2 | 54,492 1 10 | 43,206 15 4 | 11,285 2 6 |
| 6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund | 34,308 7 4 | 84,098 10 7 | 1,18,402 1 11 | 60,547 5 9 | 57,854 12 2 |
| 7. *Nushki* Town Fund | 10,478 3 2 | 7,775 12 5 | 18,253 15 7 | 12,782 1 3 | 5,471 14 4 |
| 8. Bolan Bazar Fund | 4,164 1 8 | 3,287 7 7 | 7,451 9 3 | 3,211 9 0 | 4,540 0 3 |
| 9. Ziarat Bazar Fund | 3,345 0 6 | 8,793 13 5 | 11,038 13 11 | 7,194 1 0 | 3,844 12 11 |
| Total Bazar Funds | 1,38,118 10 9 | 4,17,887 9 8 | 5,56,006 4 5 | 3,86,377 0 9 | 1,69,129 3 8 |

These figures do not include amounts invested by the following funds :—

1. Quetta Municipal Fund . . . . . Rs. 58,400
2. Pishin Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 93,200
3. Sibi Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 45,438-12
4. Harnai Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 20,000
5. Loralai Town Fund . . . . . ,, 60,200
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 37,000
7. Nushki Town Fund . . . . . ,, 4,992
8. Bolan Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 11,760

# APPENDIX X-A.

## Workmen's Compensation.

Return relating to period from 1st January to 31st December 1927 of the Province of Baluchistan.

| District or Station. | Name of Establishment. | Nature of work. | Average number employed per day. | | Accidents. | | | | | | Occupational diseases. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Numbers resulting in | | | Compensation paid for | | | Numbers resulting in | | | Compensation paid for | | | |
| | | | Adults | Minors. | Death. | Permanent disablement | Temporary disablement. | Death. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement | Death. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement. | Death. | Permanent disablement. | Temporary disablement. | |
| | *1. Quetta District.* | | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | No. | No. | No. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1. Quetta | Railway Engine Shed workshop. | Workshop | 101 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 171-9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No compensation paid. |
| 2. Whole Division. | Ditto | Do. | 5,870 | ... | 3 | 2 | 16 | 1 0 0 | 271-3 | 637-4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Quetta | Murree Brewery Co., Ltd. | Brewers | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. Do. | St. John Steam Flour Mill. | Flour Mill | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. Do. | Municipal Workshop | Workshop | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6. Do. | Military Engineering Service Workshop. | Do. | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7. Do. | Arsenal Workshop | Do | 634 | 40 | .. | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8. Yaru | Jacob Wool Press and Flour Mill. | Flour Mill, etc. | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9. Chaman | Boda Ram & Sons Flour Mill. | Do. | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10. Do. | Dhala Ram Assanand Flour Mill. | Do. | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 11. Do. | Dasu Ram Naraindas Water Factory. | Soda Water Factory. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12. Do. | Raoji Rahap Soda Water Factory. | Do. | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | Do. | Hassanand | Do. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14. | Do. | Haman Singh Flour Mill. | Flour Mill | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | | |
| 15. | Ser Range | Mian Muhammed Ismail | Coal Mines | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 16. | Do. | Essajee | Do. | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | . | | No compensation paid. | |
| 17. | Do. | Tikam Dass | Do. | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | | | ... | ... | |
| 18. | Do. | Sorabjee | Do. | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | — | ... | .. | |
| 19. | Do. | Hasan Ali | Do. | 18 | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| 20. | Do. | S. Pheroz Shaw | Do. | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | |
| | | Total Quetta District. | ... | 6.951 | 40 | 4 | 2 | 28 | 1,050 | 271-3 | 808-13 | ... | ... | ... | | | .. | |
| | | *2. Kalat District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | Degari Hill | Khan Bahadur Bahawal Khan. | Coal Mines | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| 22. | Do | Messrs. Sorabjee | Do. | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 23. | Shirinab Hill. | Khan Sahib Sardar Goher Khan. | Do. | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 24. | Mach Bolan | Khan Bahadur Mr. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E. | Do. | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 25. | Saboot Mekran. | Lime Stone Mines | Lime Stone Mines. | 12 | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26. | Tasp Mekran. | Clay quarries | Clay Worker | 2 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | |
| 27. | Garankan Mekran. | Do. | Do. | 2 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total Kalat District | ... | 88 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | |
| | | *3. Zhob District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. | Hindubagh | Baluchistan Chrome Co.'s Mines. | Chrome Mines | 175 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 29. | Do. | Khan Bahadur Mr. Patel's Mines. | Do. | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total Zhob District | ... | 211 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | . | ... | ... | |
| | | *4. Sibi District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. | Shahrigh | Minck Colliery Company | Coal Mines | 63 | ... | 1 | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | No compensation paid. |
| 31. | Shahrigh and Harnai. | Tikam Das | Do. | 36 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Total Sibi District | ... | 99 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | *5. Chagai and 6. Loralai Districts.* | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Blank | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | | Total for the Province | ... | 7,349 | 40 | 5 | 2 | 29 | 1,050 | 271-3 | 808-13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

# APPENDIX XI.

## Judicial.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1927, as compared with figures for the year 1926 :—

| — | Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals. | | | | | | | | Criminal Cases and Appeals. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Regular Cases. | | Number of Miscellaneous Cases. | | Number of Regular Appeals. | | Number of Miscellaneous Appeals. | | Number of Cases. | | Number of Appeals. | |
| | 1926 | 1927 | 1926 | 1927 | 1926 | 1927 | 1926 | 1927 | 1926 | 1927 | 1926 | 1927 |
| Pending from previous year . | 428 | 460 | 25 | 1 | 64 | 94 | 3 | ... | 84 | 88 | 7 | 17 |
| Instituted during the year . | 4,010 | 3,988 | 356 | 243 | 263 | 252 | ... | ... | 4,268 | 4,165 | 118 | 101 |
| Total . | 4,438 | 4,448 | 381 | 244 | 327 | 346 | 3 | ... | 4,352 | 4,253 | 125 | 118 |
| Disposed of during the year . | 3,957 | 4,008 | 380 | 241 | 232 | *251 | 3 | ... | 4,264 | 4,202 | 108 | 101 |
| Transferred to Jirga Register | 21 | 11 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pending at the end of the year | 460 | 429 | 1 | 3 | 94 | 94 | ... | ... | 88 | 51 | 17 | 16 |

* Excluding seven review cases which have not been shown in previous years.

# APPENDIX XII.

## Serious Offences committed in 1927.

| Sections of the Indian Penal Code. | Offences admitted to have occurred. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quetta. | Sibi. | Lora-lai. | Zhob. | Kalat. | Chagai. | Total 1927. | Total 1926. | Total 1925. |
| Rioting, 147-148 . . | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 6 | 35 |
| Murder, 302 . . . | 6 | 66 | 29 | 24 | ... | 1 | 126 | 102 | 108 |
| Murder, attempt, 307 . | 3 | 4 | 50 | 7 | 1 | ... | 65 | 63 | 61 |
| Culpable Homicide, 304 . | 7 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 12 | 3 | 39 |
| Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333. | 403 | 33 | 171 | 54 | ... | 2 | 668 | 208 | 383 |
| Kidnapping, 363 to 369 . | 11 | ... | 2 | 8 | 1 | ... | 22 | 58 | 95 |
| Rape, 376. . . . | 16 | 7 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 30 | 51 | 17 |
| Unnatural offences, 377 . | 6 | 6 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 16 | 14 | 24 |
| Theft, 379 to 382 and 401. | 197 | 431 | 457 | 91 | 31 | 6 | 1,233 | 1,489 | 1,019 |
| Robbery, 392 to 394. . | 9 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | 27 | 84 |
| Dacoity with murder, 396 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 16 | 6 |
| Dacoity, other cases, 395-397, 400-402. | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | 33 | 3 |
| Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414. | 32 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 109 | 70 |
| Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440. | 12 | 4 | 144 | 21 | ... | ... | 181 | 275 | 136 |
| Criminal Trespass resulting in death, 459-460. | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 10 | 1 |
| Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457. | 55 | ... | 18 | 2 | ... | ... | 75 | 38 | 40 |
| Total 1927 . | 784 | 560 | 923 | 214 | 35 | 12 | 2,528 | 2,592 | 2,121 |
| Total 1926 . | 1,155 | 538 | 771 | 74 | 38 | 16 | 2,592 | ... | ... |
| Total 1925 . | 738 | 570 | 686 | 91 | 25 | 11 | 2,121 | ... | ... |

*N.B.*—This Statement includes serious offences tried by Jirga also.

## APPENDIX

### Imperial Return

(Figures in columns 2 to

| Name of District | Country spirits. | | | | | | Malt liquors. | | | Wines and spirits (foreign liquors, other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duty on distillery spirits. | Fees from distilleries. | License fees for sale of distillery spirits. | Total receipts from distillery spirits. | Receipts from out-stills and other systems. | Total receipts from country spirits. | Duty on beer manufactured in India. | License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere. | Total receipts from beer. | License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India. | Total of column 11. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin . . | 2,36,013 | 2,400 | 54,275 | 2,92,688 | ... | 2,92,688 | 69,420 | 530 | 69,950 | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| Sibi . . . . | 29,921 | ... | 10,240 | 40,161 | ... | 40,161 | ... | ... | ... | 570 | 570 |
| Loralai . . . | 13,718 | ... | 6,500 | 20,218 | 32 | 20,550 | ... | ... | ... | 802 | 802 |
| Zhob . . . . | 4,418 | ... | 1,648 | 5,966 | 15,135 | 21,101 | ... | ... | ... | 688 | 688 |
| Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District. | 3,061 | ... | 1,775 | 4,836 | ... | 4,836 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 100 |
| Kalat State . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chagai . . . | 5,743 | ... | 3,300 | 8,043 | ... | 8,043 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 25 |
| Total . | 2,92,874 | 2,400 | 70,088 | 3,72,212 | 15,167 | 3,87,379 | 69,420 | 530 | 69,950 | 14,811 | 14,811 |
| Kalat State . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of previous year. | 2,95,960 | 3,400 | 68,841 | 3,87,210 | 15,264 | 4,02,474 | 63,108 | 3,000 | 66,284 | 15,061 | 15,061 |
| Kalat State . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

XIII.

I.—Revenue.

25 are gross.)

| Total of columns 7, 10, and 12. | Sale proceeds of excise opium. | | Opium. | | | Hemp drugs. | | | | | | | | Deduct from column 26. | | Total net Excise revenue in the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Sale proceeds. | | | License fees wholesale and retail from— | | | | | | | |
| | Cost price. | Duty. | License fees for the sale of opium (wholesale and retail). | Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium (druggist's permits). | Total receipts from opium. | Ganja. Duty. | Charas. Duty. | Bhang. Duty. | Bhang. | Warehouse dues. | Total receipts from hemp drugs. | Fines and forfeitures. | Grand total of columns 2 to 25. | Refunds. | Expenditure as per Return II. | |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 3,75,198 | 9,295 | 12,155 | 12,405 | 170 | 34,025 | 50 | 25,725 | 210 | 11,815 | 5 | 37,814 | 20 | 4,47,057 | ... | 32,513 | 4,14,544 |
| 40,731 | 1,950 | 2,560 | 1,140 | ... | 5,640 | ... | 7,320 | 682 | 1,060 | 10 | 9,072 | 3 | 60,045 | 123 | 6,490 | 59,432 |
| 21,413 | 1,040 | 1,360 | 800 | ... | 3,200 | ... | 2,873 | 40 | 1,201 | ... | 4,114 | ... | 28,726 | ... | 1,040 | 27,686 |
| 21,780 | 910 | 1,190 | 720 | ... | 2,831 | ... | 2,811 | 140 | 1,800 | ... | 4,651 | 75 | 29,336 | ... | 910 | 28,426 |
| 4,042 | 112 | 153 | 367 | ... | 637 | ... | 668 | 6 | 506 | ... | 1,225 | ... | 6,804 | ... | 107 | 6,697 |
| ... | 2,523 | 3,298 | ... | ... | 5,820 | ... | 5,698 | ... | ... | ... | 5,698 | ... | 11,518 | ... | 2,522 | 8,996 |
| 8,008 | 130 | 170 | 1,405 | ... | 1,705 | ... | 600 | 15 | 1,539 | ... | 2,144 | 102 | 12,100 | ... | 150 | 11,950 |
| 4,72,140 | 13,443 | 17,678 | 16,027 | 171 | 48,118 | 50 | 30,082 | 1,002 | 17,571 | 15 | 50,620 | 199 | 5,80,077 | 123 | 40,320 | 5,39,734 |
| ... | 2,523 | 3,298 | ... | ... | 5,820 | ... | 5,698 | ... | ... | ... | 5,698 | ... | 11,518 | ... | 2,523 | 8,996 |
| 4,84,360 | 14,530 | ... | 32,007 | ... | 46,537 | 316 | 23,689 | 974 | 20,881 | ... | 53,960 | 210 | 5,85,128 | 46 | 21,465 | 5,63,617 |
| ... | 5,100 | ... | ... | ... | 5,100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,100 | ... | 2,210 | 2,890 |

# APPENDIX XIV.

## Imperial Return II.—Expenditure for 1927-28.

| Name of District. | Pay of officers and Establishment. | Allowances other than rewards. | Supplies and services other than rewards. | Contingencies and special charges other than rewards. | Rewards. | Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department. | Total charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Construction and repairs of buildings. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin | 8,490 | 1,726 | 4,540 | 8,462 | ... | 9,295 | 32,513 |
| Sibi | 2,359 | 1,009 | 64 | 108 | ... | 1,950 | 5,490 |
| Loralai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,040 | 1,040 |
| Zhob | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 910 | 910 |
| Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 117 | 117 |
| Kalat State | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,522 | 2,522 |
| Chagai | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 130 | 150 |
| Total | 10,849 | 2,735 | 4,604 | 8,570 | 20 | 13,442 | 40,220 |
| Total Kalat State | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,522 | 2,522 |
| Total of the previous year | 9,790 | 2,811 | 413 | 2,079 | 80 | 6,292 | 21,465 |
| Kalat State | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,210 | 2,210 |

*N.B.*—The total cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department during the year is to be shown in lump in column 7.

# APPENDIX XV.

## APPENDIX

### Imperial Return III.—

| Name of District. | Manufacture of Liquor—number of | | | Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of | | | | | Country liquors: Number of shops licensed for retail sale of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Breweries. | Government distilleries. | Out-stills. | Country spirits. | Liquors, other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor. | Ganja. | Charas. | Bhang. | Spirits under distillery system permanent. | Spirits under out-still system permanent. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Quetta-Pishin . | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | ... |
| Sibi . . . | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 25 | ... |
| Loralai . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Zhob . . . | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Bolan Pass and Kachi Railway District. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Chagai . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Total . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 44 | 5 |
| Total of previous year. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 44 | 5 |

## XV.

### Shops and licenses.

| Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—number for sale of | | | | | | | | | Number of shops licensed for retail sale of | | | | Retail licenses—number for sale of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malt liquors only. | Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises. | Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises. | Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms excluding canteens | Liquors in canteens. | Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers. | Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors). | Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.) | Denatured spirits. | Raw opium. | Ganja. | Charas. | Bhang. | Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.) | Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.) | Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.) |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 2 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 25 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 24 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 3 |
| ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 3 | 14 | 22 | 22 | 22 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 2 | 24 | 10 | 26 | 13 | 43 | 2 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 43 | 43 | 18 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 1 | 24 | 10 | 33 | 13 | 23 | 2 | 27 | 35 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 14 | | 3 |

a

## APPENDIX

### Imperial Return

| Name of District. | Country spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° U. P. | At strength of 20° U. P. | At strength of 15° U. P. | Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 & 4. | Rates of duty. | Cost price per L. P. gallon. | Retail price per L. P. gallon. | Foreign liquors. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof. | Wines in Imperial gallons. | Malt liquors in Imperial gallons. | Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof. | Malt liquors in Imperial gallons. | Commercial spirits. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons. | Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons. | Medicated wines in Imperial gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Quetta-Pishin | 22,731 | 3,140 | ... | 22,960·90 | See enclosure to this statement. | See enclosure to this statement. | See enclosure to this statement. | 7,539 | 2,413 | 41,614 | 164 | 1,38,610 | 10 | 2,631 | ... |
| Sibi . . | 4,125 | ... | ... | 3,712·50 | | | | 533 | 105 | 1,397 | 32 | 1,882 | ... | 70 | ... |
| Loralai . . | 1,770 | 32 | ... | 1,618·60 | | | | 676 | 127 | 4,143 | 38 | 1,176 | ... | 63 | ... |
| Zhob . . | 570 | ... | 2,343 | 2,505 | | | | 305 | 82 | 1,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bolan Pass & Kachhi Railway District. | 395 | ... | ... | 355·50 | | | | 47 | 4 | 202 | ... | 64 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalat State . | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chagai . . | 741 | ... | ... | 667 | | | | 10 | 1 | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total . | 30,332 | 3,172 | 2,343 | 31,828·60 | | | | 9,110 | 2,732 | 48,996 | 234 | 1,41,732 | 10 | 2,764 | ... |
| Kalat State . | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of previous year. | 30,304 | 3,685 | 2,672 | 32,492·8 | | | | 9,008 | 2,407 | 56,510 | 379 | 1,32,456 | 10 | 2,325 | ... |
| Kalat State . | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## XVI.

## IV.—Consumption, Rates of duties and prices.

Opium and other drugs.

| Issues in seers of excise opium. | Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer. | | Average retail price of opium per seer. | Charas. | | | Ganja. | | | Bhang. | | | Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cost price. | Duty. | | Sales in seers. | Duty per seer. | Retail price per seer. | Sales in seers. | Duty per seer. | Retail price per seer. | Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations. | Duty per seer. | Retail price per seer. | |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. a. | |
| 367 | 26 | 34 | 100 | 303 | 60 | 100 | 6·50 | 10 | 50 | 388 | 1 | 6-8 | grs. 265 |
| 75 | 26 | 34 | 100 | 124 | 60 | 100 | ·62 | 10 | 50 | 580 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| 40 | 26 | 34 | 100 | 62 | 60 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| 351 | 26 | 34 | 100 | 45 | 60 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| 4 | 26 | 34 | 100 | 11 | 60 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| 97 | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 26 | 34 | 100 | 10 | 60 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| 526 | 26 | 34 | 100 | 645 | 60 | 100 | 7·13 | 10 | 50 | 1,031 | 1 | 6-8 | ... |
| 97 | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 242 | 26 | 34 | 100 | 414 | 60 | 100 | 7 | 10 | ... | 1,134·7 | 1 | 6-8 | 157·75 |
| 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

**Enclosure to Imperial Return IV. Consumption.**

1. *Rates of duty—*

(*a*) For consumption in the Quetta town :—

10° under proof . Rs. 9-9 per gallon.

20° under proof . Rs. 8-8 do.

(*b*) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division :—

10° under proof . Rs. 6-2 per gallon.

20° do. . Rs. 5-8 do.

(*c*) For consumption in all other areas :—

10° under proof . Rs. 7-12 per gallon.

20° do. . Rs. 7-0 do.

(*d*) For consumption by special permit holders :—

10° under proof . Rs. 13-6 per gallon.

20° do. . Rs. 12-1 do.

(*e*) For consumption by Indian Regiments :—

20° under proof . Rs. 7-0 per gallon.

2. *Cost price for London Proof—*

(*a*) For liquor issued from the Quetta Distillery :—

| | Plain. | | | Flavoured. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 10° under proof . | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| 20° do. . | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 |

(*b*) For liquors issued from the Bonded Ware House at Jhatpat in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division :—

| | Plain. | | | Flavoured. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 10° under proof . | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 9 |
| 20° do. . | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 |

3. *Retail price per London Proof per gallon—*

(1) Quetta town and other areas except the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division :—

| 10° Under Proof. | | 20° Under Proof. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plain. | Flavoured. | Plain. | Flavoured. |
| Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 15 13 6 | 16 10 8 | 16 14 0 | 16 14 0 |

(2) Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division :—

| 10° Under Proof. | | 20° Under Proof | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plain. | Flavoured. | Plain. | Flavoured. |
| Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 13 5 4 | 13 5 4 | 14 1 0 | 14 1 0 |

## APPENDIX XVII.

### Imperial Return IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (*a*) on payment of duty and (*b*) in bond.

| Description of excisable articles. | Imports. | | | | | | Exports. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duty paid. | | | | | | Duty paid in Baluchistan to the credit of Sind Province in Bombay. | |
| | From Sind in Bombay. | | From Punjab. | | Total. | | To | |
| | Quantity. | Amount of duty. | Quantity. | Amount of duty. | Quantity. | Amount of duty. | Quantity. | Amount of duty. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Beer . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 192 Gallons. | 96 |
| Bhang . . . . | M. Sr. Ch. 26 2 7 | 1,042 7 0 | ... | ... | M. Sr. Ch. 26 2 7 | 1,042 7 0 | ... | ... |
| Charas . . . . | ... | ... | M. Sr. Ch. 19 1 5 | 45,678 12 0 | 19 1 5 | 45,678 12 0 | ... | ... |
| Ganja from Bombay Presidency. | 0 5 0 | 50 0 0 | ... | ... | 0 5 0 | 50 0 0 | ... | ... |

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following were imported the duty on which has been recovered in the Province of manufacture for subsequent adjustment to the Excise Revenue of Baluchistan. The amount so recovered will be shown in return for 1928-29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rum of Rosa . . . . . | 8,123 |
| Whisky and Brandy from Punjab . . . . . | 30·25 |

# APPENDIX XVIII.

## APPENDIX

### Imperial

| Division and District | Area in square miles. | | | Population (in thousand). | | | Number of square | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Country spirit. | | |
| | Out-still system. | Distillery system. | | Out-still system. | Distillery system. | | Out-still area. | Distillery area. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | |
| | | Urban. | Rural. | | Urban. | Rural. | | Urban. | Rural. |
| Quetta-Pishin | ... | 19·5 | 5,210·5 | ... | 49,001 | 88,081 | ... | 3·9 | 1,300·1 |
| Sibi | ... | ... | 8,925 | ... | ... | 82,440 | ... | ... | 157 |
| Loralai | 2,181 | ... | 5,944 | 21,876 | ... | 60,597 | 2,181 | ... | 1,376 |
| Zhob | 6,458 | ... | 3,857 | 31,612 | ... | 25,056 | 1,614·5 | .. | 1,928·5 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. | ... | ... | 353 | ... | ... | 3,618 | ... | ... | 176·5 |
| Chagai | ... | ... | 19,622 | ... | ... | 21,343 | ... | ... | 9,811 |
| Total | 8,639 | 19·5 | 38,301·5 | 53,488 | 49,001 | 2,81,135 | 1,727·5 | 3·9 | 982·1 |
| Total of previous year. | 8,639 | 19·5 | 38,301·5 | 53,488 | 49,001 | 2,81,135 | 1,727·5 | 3·9 | 982·1 |

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to

## XVIII.

### Return V.

| miles per shop. | | | | | | | | Number of shops per 10,000 of population. | | | Number of shops per 10,000 of population. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Country spirit. | | | | | | | | |
| Opium. | | Ganja. | | Charas. | | Bhang. | | Out-still area. | Distillery area | | Opium. | | Ganja. | | Charas. | |
| 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | 13 | | 14 | | 15 | | 16 | |
| Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| 19·5 | 1,040·1 | 19·5 | 1,040·1 | 19·5 | 1,040·1 | 19·5 | 1,040·1 | ... | 1 | ·5 | ·2 | ·6 | ·2 | ·6 | ·2 | ·6 |
| ... | 280·3 | ... | 178·4 | .. | 178·4 | ... | 178·4 | ... | ... | 3·09 | ... | 1·7 | ... | 2·7 | ... | 2·7 |
| ... | 1,505 | ... | 1,505 | ... | 1,505 | ... | 1,505 | ·5 | ... | ·7 | ... | ·6 | ... | ·6 | ... | ·6 |
| ... | 1,719·1 | ... | ... | ... | 1,719·1 | ... | 1,719·1 | ·27 | .. | ·80 | ... | 1·6 | ... | 1·06 | ... | 1·06 |
| ... | 176·5 | ... | 176·5 | .. | 176·5 | ... | 176·5 | ... | ... | 5·5 | ... | 5·5 | ... | 5·5 | ... | 5·5 |
| ... | 9,811 | ... | 9,811 | ... | 9,811 | ... | 9,811 | ... | ... | ·94 | ... | ·9 | ... | ·9 | ... | ·9 |
| 19·5 | 1,380·6 | 19·5 | 1,091·6 | 19·5 | 1,091·6 | 19·5 | 1,091·6 | ·93 | 1 | 1·4 | ·2 | ·91 | ·2 | 1·12 | ·2 | 1·12 |
| 19·5 | 1,380·6 | 19·5 | 1,091·6 | 19· | 1,091·6 | 19·5 | 1,091·6 | ·93 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 9·1 | 2 | 11·2 | 2 | 11·2 |

retail vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

## APPENDIX

### Imperial

| Division and District. | Number of shops per 10,000 of population. | | Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals). | | | | | Average taxation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bhang. | | Country spirit (distillery area). | Opium. | Ganja. | Charas. | Bhang. | Country spirit (distillery area). | | |
| | | | | | | | | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. |
| | 17 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | Urban. | Rural. | | | | | | | | |
| Quetta-Pishin | ·2 | ·6 | 16·87 | ·26 | ·005 | ·28 | ·28 | 10·23 | 2·36 | 12·64 |
| Sibi | ... | 2·7 | 5·00 | ·08 | ... | ·15 | ·70 | 8·06 | 2·76 | 10·82 |
| Loralai | ... | ·6 | 2·18 | ·95 | ... | ·08 | ·03 | 8·47 | 4·20 | 12·67 |
| Zhob | ... | 1·06 | 2·27 | ·06 | ... | ·08 | ·03 | 8·61 | 3·02 | 11·63 |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. | ... | 5·5 | 10·92 | ·11 | ... | ·30 | ·14 | 8·61 | 4·99 | 13·60 |
| Chagai | ... | ·9 | 3·47 | ·02 | ... | ·05 | ·07 | 8·61 | 3·45 | 12·06 |
| Total | ·2 | 1·12 | 10·15 | ·13 | ·002 | ·17 | ·27 | 9·82 | 2·58 | 12·40 |
| Total of previous year. | ·2 | 11·2 | 10·30 | ·07 | ... | ·47 | ... | 9·79 | 2·94 | 12·73 |

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to

**XVIII**—*contd.*

**Return V**—*contd.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

| Opium. | | | Ganja. | | | Charas. | | | Bhang. | | | Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return 1). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| 34 | 38·80 | 67·80 | 7·69 | Included in column 33. | 7·69 | 65·46 | 14 92 | ... | ·56 | Included in column 33. | ·56 | 8·26 |
| 34 | 15·20 | 49·20 | ... | | ... | 59·03 | 2·33 | 62·33 | 1 18 | | 1·18 | ·68 |
| 34 | 20·00 | 54 | ... | | ... | 46·34 | 13·57 | 73·57 | 1·6 | | 1·6 | ·35 |
| 34 | 20·57 | 54·57 | ... | | ... | 62·47 | 28·57 | 88·57 | 2·22 | | 2·22 | ·52 |
| 34 | 91·75 | 151·75 | ... | | ... | 60 | 35·37 | 95·37 | 1·2 | | 1·2 | 1·88 |
| 34 | 249 | 359 | ... | | ... | 60 | 61·16 | 121·16 | 1 | | 1 | ·57 |
| 34 | 32·18 | 66·18 | 7·02 | ... | 7·02 | 61·98 | 11·02 | 73·0 | ·97 | ... | 1 | 1·51 |
| 34 | 132·51 | 166·51 | Included under charas. | | | 15·48 | 19·22 | 34·70 | Included under charas. | | | 1·53 |

retail vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

# APPENDIX XIX.

## Provincial Statement 'A'.

*Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1927-28.*

| Name of District. | License for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India). | | | | | | | License for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured in India or imported | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity sold. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | To the public. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | | | |
| | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | To licensed vendors. | To the public. | |
| Quetta-Pishin | 10 | 449 | 1,759 | 29 | 27,069 | 68 | 2,173 | 2 | 128,307* | 10,495 | *Includes issues to Sind 142 gallons and Troops stationed in Baluchistan 96,071 gallons. |
| Sibi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Loralai | 2 | 38 | 94 | ... | 1,759 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Zhob | 1 | 6 | 14 | .. | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chagai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total for 1927-28 | 13 | 493 | 1,867 | 29 | 28,896 | 68 | 2,173 | 2 | 128,307 | 10,495 | |
| Total for 1926-27 | 9 | 254 | 1,790 | 29 | 25,157 | 8 | 3,236 | 4 | 122,474 | 10,555 | |

# APPENDIX XX.

## APPENDIX

## Provincial

*Statement of retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and*

FOREIGN SPIRITS AND

| Name of District. | Sold under shop Licenses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On fixed fees. | | | | | | | On fees terminated by auction. | | | | | | | |
| | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | |
| | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | Spirits other than rum. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Quetta-Pishin . . | 11 | 1,883 | 5,006 | 93 | 7,409 | 46 | 8,919 | 1 | ... | 185 | 7 | 1,071 | 32 | 3,005 | 5 |
| Sibi . . . . | 4 | 97 | 501 | 1 | 1,105 | 32 | 1,814 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Loralai . . . | 3 | 89 | 385 | ... | 1,427 | ... | 90 | 1 | ... | 209 | 38 | 944 | 38 | 1,096 | ... |
| Zhob . . . . | 5 | 75 | 287 | 2 | 1,373 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District. | 1 | 1 | 25 | ... | 86 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chagai . . . . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for 1927-28 . . | 24 | 2,146 | 6,148 | 96 | 11,400 | 75 | 10,824 | 2 | ... | 394 | 44 | 2,015 | 70 | 3,101 | 5 |
| Total for preceding year | 24 | 2,044 | 6,210 | 91 | 10,712 | 67 | 8,452 | 1 | ... | 192 | 2 | 1,811 | 26 | 45 | 1,415 |

XX.

## Statement B.

*fermented liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1927-28.*

| FERMENTED LIQUORS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sold at Railway Refreshment Rooms. | | | | | | Sold under all sorts of other licenses, *viz.*, Hotels, Dâk Bungalows, Military canteen and association bar licenses. | | | | | | | Fermented liquors only. | | |
| | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | | |
| No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | Quantity sold. | Remarks. |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 38 | ... | 72 | 78 | 61 | 449 | 17 | 6,027 | 16 | 96,198 | 2 | *5,234 | * Imported .. 811<br>Indian .. 4,423<br>Total .. 5,234 |
| 2 | 8 | 31 | ... | 292 | ... | 68 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 206 | ... | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | 10 | ... | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 12 | 65 | 1 | 645 | ... | 193 | 86 | 61 | 449 | 17 | 6,039 | 16 | 96,198 | 2 | 5,234 | |
| 5 | 9 | 95 | ... | 793 | ... | 80 | 74 | 100 | 579 | 19 | 10,906 | 233 | 86,383 | 2 | 4,699 | |

# APPENDIX XXI.

## Provincial Statement 'C'.

*Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1927-28.*

| Name of Municipality. | Population as per census of 1921. | 1924-25. | | 1925-26. | | 1926-27. | | 1927-28. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to ten thousand of population. | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to ten thousand of population. | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to ten thousand of population. | No. of persons convictd for drunkenness. | Proportion to ten thousand of population. |
| (i) Quetta . . . . . | 49,001 | 16 | 3 | 139 | 28 | 100 | 20 | 83 | 17 |
| (a) Quetta Municipality and Suburbs . | 27,220 | 16 | 7 | 115 | 42 | 82 | 30 | 59 | 22 |
| (b) Quetta Cantonment . . . | 21,781 | ... | ... | 24 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 12 | 6 |
| (ii) Quetta-Pishin District other than (i) . | 88,081 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 1 |
| Sibi District . . . . . | 82,440 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Loralai District . . . . . | 82,473 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Zhob District . . . . . | 56,668 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District. | 3,618 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chagai District . . . . . | 21,343 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## APPENDIX XXII.

*Result of the New Abkari System.*—The financial result of the New Abkari System is shown below :—

| Particulars. | Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system. | 1909-10. | 1925-26. | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts (excluding Distillery Rents). | 1,15,812 | 1,07,467 | 4,13,713 | 4,00,074 | 3,84,979 |
| Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery building). | 960 | 5,192 | 16,010 | 15,173 | 26,281 |

## APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement showing the consumption of Opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan during 1927-28.

| Tincture Opium. | | | | Tincture camphor, etc. | | | Pulve Ipecac, etc. | | | Camphordine. | | | Morphine. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| lbs. | oz. | dr. | gr. | lb. | oz. | dr. | lb. | oz. | dr. | lb. | oz. | dr. | lb. | oz. | dr. | gr. |
| 10 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 5½ | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |

NOTE.—This is exclusive of opium used for Veterinary purposes by the Military Department.

# APPENDIX XXIV.

## Receipts

| Account No. | Major Head. | Sanctioned Estimates for 1927-28. | Actuals (Provisional) for 1927-28. | Actuals for 1926-27. | Difference in columns 3 and 4. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| 1 | 1(a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I | Customs . . . . . | ... | 1,450 | 473 | 977 | ... | |
| II | Taxes on Income . . . . . | 2,30,000 | 1,77,201 | 1,64,106 | 13,095 | ... | |
| III | Salt . . . . . | 300 | 180 | 180 | ... | ... | |
| IV | Opium . . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| V | Land Revenue . . . . . | 10,75,000 | 9,91,785 | 9,74,402 | 17,383 | ... | |
| VI | Excise . . . . . | 5,98,000 | 6,28,023 | 5,89,809 | 38,214 | ... | |
| VII | Stamps . . . . . | 1,72,000 | 1,65,663 | 1,66,109 | ... | 446 | |
| VIII | Forests . . . . . | 24,400 | 29,882 | 27,941 | 1,941 | ... | |
| IX | Registration . . . . . | 5,000 | 5,738 | 6,568 | ... | 830 | |
| XIII | Works for which capital accounts are kept . | 60,000 | 72,547 | 34,561 | 37,986 | ... | |
| | *Deduct* Working Expenses . . . | ... | —43,539 | ... | ... | —43,539 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XIV | Works for which capital accounts are not kept. | 2,000 | 1,350 | ... | 1,350 | ... | |
| XV | Interest . . . . . | 38,500 | 30,877 | 34,203 | ... | 8,326 | |
| XVII | Administration of Justice . . . . | 28,000 | 31,808 | 27,533 | 4,275 | ... | |
| XVIII | Jails and Convict Settlements . . . | 6,000 | 5,927 | 3,848 | 2,079 | ... | |
| XIX | Police . . . . . | 7,500 | 11,757 | 8,440 | 3,317 | ... | |
| XXI | Education . . . . . | 44,400 | 42,590 | 41,546 | 1,044 | ... | |
| XXII | Medical . . . . . | 6,000 | 5,838 | 5,621 | 217 | ... | |
| XXIV | Agriculture . . . . . | 17,100 | 17,586 | 20,930 | ... | 3,344 | |
| XXVI | Miscellaneous Departments . . . | 100 | 1,371 | 58 | 1,313 | ... | |
| XXVII | Currency . . . . . | 1,500 | 1,426 | 1,311 | 115 | ... | |
| XXX | Civil Works . . . . . | 45,000 | 44,901 | 59,039 | ... | 14,138 | |
| XXXIII | Receipts in aid of Superannuation . . | 14,000 | 15,675 | 14,171 | 1,504 | ... | |
| XXXIV | Printing and Stationery . . . . | 200 | 172 | 180 | ... | 8 | |
| XXXV | Miscellaneous . . . . . | 31,280 | 32,479 | 38,315 | ... | 5,836 | |
| | Total . | 24,06,280 | 22,72,687 | 22,19,344 | 1,24,810 | 71,467 | Net increase of Rs. 53,343. |

# APPENDIX XXV.

## Expenditure.

| Account Head. | Sanctioned estimates for 1927-28. | Actuals (Provisional) for 1927-28. | Actuals for 1926-27. | Difference in columns 3 and 4. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I Direct Demands on the Revenue, Land Revenue | 3,14,000 | 3,01,206 | 3,00,888 | 318 | ... | |
| II Other Direct Demands on the Revenue— | | | | | | |
| A.—Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| B.—Excise | 27,000 | 31,843 | 25,165 | 6,683 | ... | |
| C.—Stamps | 5,000 | 2,690 | 2,467 | 223 | ... | |
| D.—Forests | 35,000 | 34,038 | 32,422 | 1,616 | ... | |
| E.—Registration | 3,000 | 2,730 | 2,786 | ... | 56 | |
| III Irrigation Works | ... | 13,164 | 18,015 | ... | 4,851 | |
| IV General Administration | 1,94,000 | 1,88,624 | 1,86,111 | 2,513 | ... | |
| V Administration of Justice | 77,000 | 69,270 | 67,355 | 1,915 | ... | |
| VI Jails and Convict Settlements — *Non-voted* | 600 | 600 | 600 | ... | ... | |
| VI Jails and Convict Settlements — *Voted* | 94,400 | 86,985 | 95,338 | ... | 8,353 | |
| VII Police — *Non-voted* | 37,500 | 29,720 | 29,599 | 121 | ... | |
| VII Police — *Voted* | 11,20,500 | 11,01,280 | 11,12,946 | ... | 11,666 | |
| VIII Ecclesiastical | 37,000 | 26,157 | 38,172 | ... | 12,015 | |
| IX Political | 14,78,000 | 15,05,609 | 40,81,184 | ... | 25,75,575* | *Bulk of expenditure transferred to new head 29.—A Frontier Watch and Ward. |
| X Frontier Watch and Ward | 27,82,000 | 27,41,610 | ... | 27,41,610 | ... | |
| XI Education — *Non-voted* | 17,709 | 8,984 | 15,093 | ... | 6,109 | |
| XI Education — *Voted* | 2,39,300 | 2,95,894 | 2,64,030 | 31,864 | ... | |
| XII Medical and Public Health — *Non-voted* | 49,700 | 32,545 | 47,128 | ... | 14,583 | |
| XII Medical and Public Health — *Voted* | 2,95,300 | 2,77,593 | 2,99,640 | ... | 22,047 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XIII Agriculture and Scientific Departments— | | | | | |
| A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms. . | 21,480 | 21,638 | 29,283 | ... | 7,645 |
| AA.—Destruction of Locusts . . | ... | 57,940 | ... | 57,940 | ... |
| B.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs—Grant-in-aid to Quetta Horse Show. | 4,270 | 4,270 | 4,270 | ... | ... |
| C.—Veterinary Charges . . . | 85,250 | 76,978 | 72,480 | 4,498 | ... |
| D.—Museum . . . . . | 7,580 | 7,286 | 8,129 | ... | 843 |
| E.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum etc. | 3,470 | 3,758 | 3,102 | 656 | ... |
| F.—Provincial Statistics and other Miscellaneous Departments. | 2,000 | 1,443 | 3,366 | ... | 1,923 |
| F-1.—Provincial Statistics . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| G.—Famine Relief . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV Miscellaneous . . . . *Non-voted* . | 1,81,500 | 1,81,500 | 1,86,580 | ... | 5,080 |
| *Voted* . . | 73,500 | 69,779 | 87,332 | ... | 17,553 |
| Expenditure incurred in Other Demands— | | | | | |
| 1. Taxes on Income . . . . . | 20,000 | 16,385 | 13,558 | 2,827 | ... |
| Irrigation . . . *Non-voted* . | 1,15,000 | Not known as yet. | 1,14,668 | ... | 1,14,668 |
| *Voted* . . | 1,67,000 | 75,985 | 1,11,143 | ... | 35,158 |
| Interest on Ordinary Debt . . . | 2,21,000 | 3,43,018 | 2,33,997 | 1,09,021 | ... |
| Interest on other obligations . . . | 16,000 | Not yet known. | 15,960 | ... | 15,960 |
| Currency . . . . . | 1,000 | 997 | 1,240 | ... | 243 |
| Civil Works . . . *Non-voted* . | 2,000 | 1,516 | ... | 1,516 | ... |
| *Voted* . | 7,63,000 | 8,86,078 | 11,22,249 | ... | 2,36,171 |
| Frontier Watch and Ward . . . | 5,42,000 | 5,33,329 | ... | 5,33,329 | ... |
| Territorial and Political Pensions . . | 36,000 | 36,439 | 36,461 | ... | 22 |
| Superannuation allowances and Pensions . | 92,000 | 89,210 | 95,885 | ... | 6,675 |
| Stationery and Printing . . . . | 1,000 | 990 | 1,405 | ... | 415 |
| Interest on Works for which no capital accounts are kept. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Customs . . . . . | 17,000 | 13,554 | 14,880 | ... | 1,326 |
| TOTAL . | 92,79,000 | 91,72,640 | 87,74,927 | 34,96,650 | 30,98,937 |
| | | | Net | Increase = | Rs. 3,97,713 |

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## APPENDIX XXVI.

*Contagious diseases during the year 1926-27 and 1927-28.*

| Name of disease. | 1926-27. | | 1927-28. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seizures. | Deaths. | Seizures. | Deaths. |
| *Equines.* | | | | |
| 1. Glanders . . . | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| *Bovines.* | | | | |
| 1. Rinderpest . . . | ... | ... | 140 | 133 |
| 2. Foot and mouth disease . | 3,614 | 130 | 6,761 | 530 |
| 3. Black quarter . . | ... | ... | 28 | 17 |
| 4. Anthrax . . . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 5. Rabies . . . . | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 6. Other contagious diseases . | 60 | 22 | 98 | 32 |
| *Others.* | | | | |
| 1. Anthrax . . . | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,469 | 1,469 |
| 2. Sheep pox . . . | 1,344 | 744 | 1,893 | 530 |
| 3. Camel Mange . . | 18 | ... | 4 | ... |
| 4. Goat and sheep scab . | 874 | 47 | 6,019 | 1,402 |
| 5. Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia. | 659 | 543 | 646 | 420 |
| 6. Liver Fluke . . . | 50 | 7 | 900 | 81 |
| 7. Rabies . . . . | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| 8. Foot and mouth disease . | 21,079 | 1,752 | 6,138 | 808 |
| 9. Rinderpest . . . | 243 | 125 | ... | ... |
| 10. Wire worm . . . | 7,200 | 322 | 2,860 | 1,601 |
| 11. Other contenious diseases . | 247 | 57 | 5,094 | 2,272 |
| Total . | 36,635 | 4,996 | 32,018 | 8 798 |

## APPENDIX XXVII.

*Veterinary Stallions and the mares covered by them during 1927-28.*

| Serial No. | Name of Stallion. | Number of mares covered. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quetta-Pishin District. | Sibi District | Loralai District. | Zhob District. | Chagai District. | Total. |
| 1 | Manik Kathiawar . | ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | 51 |
| 2 | Pearl King Arab . | 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 |
| 3 | Maharaj H Marwari . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 45 |
| 4 | Atholing Arab . . | 52 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 76 |
| 5 | Kalut Arab . . . | 38 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| 6 | Meadow Arab . . | 27 | 33 | 12 | ... | ... | 72 |
| 7 | Confidential Kathiawar . | 7 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | 31 |
| 8 | Techorlu Arab . . | ... | 42 | 10 | ... | ... | 52 |
| 9 | Karchief Kathiawar . | ... | 9 | 94 | ... | ... | 103 |
| 10 | Cicoro Arab . . | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| 11 | Arabian Knight . . | 1 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 43 |
| 12 | Count Palatin . . | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| 13 | Foreign Legion . . | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| | Total . | 210 | 188 | 140 | 51 | 45 | 634 |

## APPENDIX XXVIII.

*Details of Expenditure.*

| | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
|---|---|---|
| *41.—Civil Works—Central.* | Rs. | Rs. |
| Buildings . . { Original Works . . . . . | 2,49,006 | 2,40,291 |
| Buildings . . { Repairs . . . . . | 2,24,060 | 2,18,970 |
| Communications . { Original Works . . . . | 19,699 | Now financed under Head 29-A. |
| Communications . { Repairs . . . . . | 3,43,837 | |
| Miscellaneous—Original Works . . . . . | 1,34,289 | 3,15,493 |
| Establishment . . . . . | 2,25,548 | 1,80,411 |
| Tools and Plant . . . . . | 14,578 | 11,621 |
| Suspense . . . . . | —11,058 | —74,343 |
| *Deduct* English cost of stores . . . . . | —77,410 | —4,249 |
| Total . . | 11,22,249 | 8,88,194 |
| *29-A.—Frontier Watch and Ward.* | | |
| Buildings . . { Original Works . . . . | ... | 39,418 |
| Buildings . . { Repairs . . . . . | ... | 25,757 |
| Communications . { Original Works . . . . | ... | 37,631 |
| Communications . { Repairs . . . . . | ... | 3,26,145 |
| Establishment . . . . . | ... | 97,955 |
| Tools and Plant . . . . . | ... | 6,378 |
| Total . . | ... | 5,33,284 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 11,22,249 | 14,21,478 |

*Note*:—Head 29-A.—Frontier Watch and Ward has been introduced with effect from 1927-28, for the allocation of charges on construction and maintenance of buildings for Militia and Frontier Constabulary as well as of roads, declared by the Governor-General in Council to be of Military importance.

The Government of India has ruled that all roads in Baluchistan shall be classified as "Civil roads of Military importance."

# APPENDIX XXIX.

*Road statement for Baluchistan.*

*Class A Roads.* (Continuous maintenance.)

| Item No. | Name of road. | Length miles. | Length Metalled. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bolan (Sibi-Quetta) . . . | 102 | 42·91 | |
| 2 | Chaman (Quetta-Chaman) . . | 79 | 52·35 | |
| 3 | Zhob (Kuchlak *viâ* Hindubagh to Fort Sandeman). | 190 | ... | |
| 4 | Ziarat (Quetta *viâ* Ziarat to Smallan) | 99 | 6·00 | |
| 5 | Kalat (Sariab-Mastung) . . . | 39½ | 30·00 | Includes 1½ miles to Mastung Road Station. |
| 6 | Nushki (Lak Pass-Robat) . . | 431 | ... | |
| 7 | Urak (Quetta-Urak) . . . | 12 | 6·00 | |
| 8 | Speraragha (Yaru-Pishin-Sperer-agha-Chinali). | 87 | 6·00 | |
| 9 | Killa Saifulla (Killa Saifulla *viâ* Chinali to Loralai). | 46 | ... | |
| 10 | Harnai (Harnai *viâ* Smallan to Loralai). | 54 | 35 31 | |
| 11 | Duki (Smallan-Duki) . . . | 22 | ... | |
| 12 | Bori (Loralai *viâ* Kapip to Fort Sandeman). | 114 | ... | |
| 13 | D. G. K. (M. 17 Bori road *viâ* Rakhni to Barkhan). | 130 | ... | |
| 14 | Musakhel (Mekhtar *viâ* Murgha to Musakhel). | 50 | ... | |
| 15 | D. I. K. (Kapip *viâ* Manikhawa to Dhanasar). | 37 | ... | Road not yet fit for motor traffic beyond Manikhawa. |
| 16 | Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman *viâ* Moghalkot to Zermilan). | 66 | ... | Road not yet fit for motor traffic beyond Moghalkot. |
| 17 | Shingar (Fort Sandeman *viâ* Bahram Khel to Shingar). | 30 | ... | Pack road beyond Bahram Khel. |
| 18 | Civil station roads (Quetta, Sibi, Loralai and Ziarat). | 30 | 24·41 | |
| | Total . | 1,618½ | 202·98 | |

*Class B Roads.* (Occasional maintenance.)

| Item No. | Name of road. | Length. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khushdil Khan (from Pishin) . . . | 9 | |
| 2 | Bostan (from Yaru) . . . . | 6 | |
| 3 | Gulistan (Link from Chaman Road) . . | 21 | |
| 4 | Saranan (from Pishin) . . . . | 5 | |
| 5 | Bogra (Chaman *vid* Bogra Pass to Killa Abdulla). | 34 | Cart roads. |
| 6 | Nari Gorge (from Sibi) . . . . | 7 | |
| 7 | Regi (from Baleli and Samungli) . . | 21½ | |
| 8 | Loe Band (from Hindubagh) . . . | 50 | Pack roads. |
| 9 | Pazhari Narai (from Bahram Khel to Mir Ali Khel). | 24 | |
| 10 | Marsinzai (to Moghalkot Road) . . . | 10 | |
| 11 | Ahmedi Durga (from Manikhawa and Shingar). | 29 | |
| 12 | Duki direct (from Loralai) . . . | 21 | |
| 13 | Shaighaloo (Killa Saifulla *vid* Sharan Jogezai and Shaighaloo to Fort Sandeman). | 101 | |
| 14 | Sirki Jungle (to Killa Saifulla Road) . . | 8 | |
| 15 | Gwal (Loralai to Gwal Haiderzai) . . | 39 | |
| 16 | Mangi (from Ziarat) . . . . | 21 | |
| | Total . | 406½ | |

# APPENDIX XXX.

*Income-tax.*

| — | 1926-27. | | | 1927-28. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary tax. | Super-tax. | Total. | Ordinary tax. | Super-tax. | Total. | |
| Balance outstanding at the close of the previous year. | 31,231 | 130 | 31,361 | 38,277 | 938 | 39,215 | |
| Reduced | 4,800 | 130 | *4,930 | †7,975 | ... | 7,975 | * Section 27—3,729. Remission on Appeal—1,201. |
| Balance | 26,431 | ... | 26,431 | 30,302 | 938 | 31,240 | † Section 27—6,754. Written-off as irrecoverable—1,011. Remissions on Appeal—210. |
| Assessment during the year | 1,16,537 | 23,413 | 1,39,950 | 95,196 | 21,465 | 1,16,571 | |
| Penalties under Section 46 (1) | 337 | ... | 337 | 464 | ... | 464 | |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Total Demand | 1,43,310 | 23,413 | 1,66,723 | 1,25,873 | 22,403 | 1,48,276 | |
| Refunds or rebate of tax allowed | 19,133 | 837 | 19,970 | 5,431 | ... | 5,431 | |
| Arrears at the close of the year | 38,277 | 938 | 39,215 | 20,049 | ... | 20,049 | |
| Net collection | 86,101 | 21,638 | ‡1,07,799 | 1,00,394 | 22,403 | 1,22,797 | ‡ Includes 260-15 on account of the Punjab. |
| Assessment per assessee works out to— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Officials inclusive of tax deducted at source. | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | 58 | |
| 2. Others | ... | ... | 388 | ... | ... | 218 | |
| Number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income. | ... | ... | 913 | ... | ... | 758 | |
| Number of officials found liable to tax | ... | ... | 131 | ... | ... | 71 | |
| Number of others | ... | ... | 331 | ... | ... | §404 | § Out of 404 private assessees, 97 had to be dealt with under Section 23(4) while penalties under Section 46(1) were imposed in 10 cases and certificates under Section 46(2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 9. |
| Assessment which remained under consideration at the close of the year :— | | | | | | | |
| Officials | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Others | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | 6 | |

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